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LONDON, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1981

One Year in Poland: Meat Strikes Set Off A 'Quiet Revolution'

- Like all great revolutions in history, it took just a tiny spark to set alight a keg of

On July 1, 1980, the Polish government raised the price of higher mality meat. Across the country, he decision triggered scattered rikes, which eventually develsed into a nationwide reform evement A vear later. Poland changed out of all recognition and the results are being felt oughout the Communist world

the first anniversary of that eful price increase has gone vir-illy unnoticed here as Poland

NEWS ANALYSIS

A came time of hope and alienation in Poland. Insights,

-pares for an extraordinary conss of the ruling Communist Parin two weeks. But it provides a table opportunity to look back the origins of Poland's quiet revmon and sum up what has hap-

in the space of a year, Poland s become the first Communist untry to cede representation of s working class to genuinely inpendent trade unions. Freedom speech is virtually unlimited d, while censorship is still en-

reed, the news media have beme much more lively and intering. The Communist Party rens political power, but knows it n only govern with the consent

On the other hand, Poland's onomic crisis has deepened. Ra-ning has been introduced and

- romyko Polish Trip xpected for Today

The Associated Press

40SCOW — Foreign, Minister ndrei A. Gromyko was to fly to arsaw on Thursday for talks th Polish leaders, former West erman Chancellor Willy Brandt, no is meeting with Soviet offi-ils, disclosed late Wednesday.

Mr. Gromyko's visit is to come
o weeks before a special Polish mmunist Party congress called discuss major reforms in the untry. Tass had announced Mr. omyko's impending "friendly" it last Sunday, but did not specia date or reason for the trip.

Polish housewives spend more time than ever lining up for food and essential consumer items. The government will need to renegotiate the terms of a \$27-billion debt with its Western creditors. The Kremlin is watching developments with mounting concern and the basic political problem of grafting pluralist institutions onto a oneparty state has not yet been re-

again raised the issue of increasing food prices, The Associated Press reported, when a Warsaw Radio commentary said food subsidies are increasing at a "frightening

[An increase in consumer food prices is the only alternative, it said, while asking, "Are we ready for this? Food is already very expensive and will cost us at least twice as much."

In view of subsequent events, the original announcement of the increase in the meat price now seems rather quaint. It is as if it happened in a different country altogether. Typically for the times, the news was disguised and appeared in the newspapers under the innocuous-sounding headline "Some Changes in the Meat Trade." It was also late.

The first announcement of the price increase was made by a relatively low-level official, Czeslaw Burchardt, in a television interview on July 2. The interviewer struck a deferential note in his first question. "Can you tell us, sir, what is changing in the meat retail sys-

Slow Fuse

Rather than admitting openly that meat prices had been raised, Mr. Burchardt explained that the amount of meat available in the higher-price "commercial shops" was being expanded. The viewers were left to conclude from this that the amount available in the subsidized "normal shops" - Poland has a two-tier retail system - was being decreased. In practice, the price increases amounted to up to 100 percent.

Traditionally meat prices have provided the fuse for workers' unrest in Poland. In 1970 and 1976, workers took to the streets to protest price rises. Thus some protests were expected in 1980.

But nobody thought the drama would unfold as it did. The first strikes were isolated and resolve

by pay increases. The slow fuse burned on through July and early August. At

times it seemed as if the strike (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



OFFICIAL WELCOME - West German President Karl Carstens, left, greeted Arthur F. Burns when the new U.S. ambassador to Bonn presented his credentials on Tuesday. Mr. Burns, 77, was chairman of the Federal Reserve board.

Menachem Begin



Begin Tries to Form Coalition Despite Apparent Vote Deficit

U.S. to Deliver Six F-16s to Israelis

As Scheduled Despite Raid on Iraq

WASHINGTON — The United States will go ahead with a scheduled

shipment of six F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel July 17 despite its criti-

cism of Israel's bombing of a nuclear reactor in Iraq, the White House

the type of aircraft used in the raid, shortly after the reactor was bombed

July shipment was not affected by the president's decision.

he did not know when the study would be completed.

supplied arms except in self-defense.

bombs for use against Israel.

President Reagan suspended the delivery to Israel of four other F-16s,

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry Speakes, said that the

He said the first four F-16s would continue to be withheld pending the

When Mr. Reagan froze the June shipment, he ordered the study to

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said the attack was launched

determine if Israel had violated a 1952 agreement barring use of U.S.-

in self-defense because the Iraqi reactor would have produced nuclear

outcome of a study of Israel's use of U.S.-built planes in its raid. He said

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Wednesday started trying to form a coalition government around his ruling Likud Party to overcome the slight electoral deficit suffered in Tuesday's parliamentary elections.

Despite an expected attempt by opposition Labor Party leader Shimon Peres to form his own coalition, Mr. Begin appeared to be in the best position to put together a thin majority of 63 seats in the 120-member Knesset and form a new government, albeit a weak one that could collapse within a few

[Mr. Begin on Wednesday night won the agreement of the National Religious Party to join a new coali-tion government, Reuters report-

[After meeting NRP leader Yosef Burg, Mr. Begin told reporters he would be able to announce the formation of a coalition by early

[Mr. Burg said the alliance be-tween the Likud Party and the NRP, which ruled Israel for the past four years, should continue. ["There is reason to believe that the existing framework of a coalition between the religious parties and Mr. Begin's party will continue to exist." he said. "I suggest we do not waste time as the people want a stable government and want it quickly."]

Based on projections Wednes-day from about half the 1.9 million votes cast in Israel's national election, the Labor Party appeared to have won 49 seats in the Knesset. with the Likud winning 48. Official tabulations of the paper ballots will not be completed for several days, election officials said.

The pivotal religious parties the Agudat Israel Party and the National Religious Party — appeared to have won five and six eats, respectively.

Coupled with Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzeira's three seats from the Tami party, the religious party seats in the

the Likud to power.

If Mr. Begin makes the coalition agreements that he has indicated will, the religious parties, which had their poorest showing in years, would be in a position to exert unprecedented influence on such issues as Orthodox-oriented social legislation and increased Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Doubts Expressed

A number of political observers said they doubted that the Likud would be able to withstand the political pressures from within for very long and predicted that another election may be necessary in six months or less

Former Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir said: "I served in a govern-ment which had the backing of 63 Knesset members, and it was very difficult to operate. A government backed by a majority of three, two or one is open to various pressures from groups within the govern-ment. It's not a stable situation."

Even some Labor Party campaign officials suggested that Mr. Peres would be wise to let Mr. Begin form a weak coalition. Mr. Begin would then be forced to deal from a weak power base with such volatile issues as high inflation and the final withdrawal of Jewish settlers from the remaining occupied section of the Sinai Peninsula, which is scheduled to revert to

Egypt next April.

"Let him stew for a while in the troubles ahead, and we'll come back in another election stronger than ever," said a Labor strategist, who asked not to be identified. Mr. Peres on Wednesday called for a moratorium on party statements about coalition agreements until the official election results are re-

In Israel, where there is no direct election of a government, voters selected lists of 120 candidates to the Knesset, with the vote ap-portioned to the top-listed candi-dates of a party. Then, political parties with seats in Knesset negotiate formal coalition agreements with the dominant party, extracting ideological and practical concessions in exchange for their sup-

The Orthodox Agudat Israel Party, which is more moderate on national security issues, also indi-

cated a preference for the Likud, although its chairman. Rabbi Pinhas Menahem Alter, said he would discuss coalition arrange-ments with both Likud and Labor. Mr. Alter said that Agudat's primary concern is religious issues, and that "Premier Begin has honored all his undertakings to us. In the past, when we had agreements with Labor, there were always dif-

Mr. Abuhatzeira also has expressed a strong preference for the Likud, although Mr. Begin would have to iron out divisions between Mr. Abuhatzeira's Tami faction, a splinter of the NRP, and Mr. Burg. It appeared unlikely that the La-bor Party could succeed in con-

cocting a similar blend of ideology and political arithmetic to form a coalition government. Theoretically, Mr. Peres could form a government by winning over Agudat Israel, lumping to-gether three left-of-center onemember parties, recruiting former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and winning the passive support of the Democratic Front for Peace

and Equality, a four-seat Communist party. That would give Labor

a 62-seat coalition majority in the

Knesset, one more than necessary. But despite Mr. Peres' claim that Labor "got a mandate to form a government." Likud party advisers said it is only a matter of time before they would line up a unified religious party front to support Mr. Begin.

Lengthy Process

"The lines of the coalition are clear. It may take a while, but we have a coalition," said David Garth, a New York-based political consultant who has been advising

the Likud campaign.

The process of forming a coalition could take months.

Under Israeli law, the president of the state, Yitzhak Navon, is obligated to consult with the political parties winning Knesset seats. Traditionally, the president consults all the parties, in an effort to deter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Strongly Rejects Criticism By OAU of S. African Contacts

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in an unusually strong retort to African charges that the United States is in "collu-sion with the South African racists," has said that the accusations are "serious distortions" of U.S. policy and "unhelpful contribu-tions" to the settlement of racial conflicts in southern Africa.

In a statement Tuesday read by State Department spokesman Dean Fischer, the administration officially objected to a resolution adopted unanimously Saturday by the 50 member states of the Organization of African Unity. The resolution charged that the United States was conspiring with South Africa to circumvent United Nations efforts to achieve independence for Namibia (South-West Af-

'Deep Regret'

The statement also expressed U.S. displeasure at indications that Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi, whom the administration regards as a major inciter of international terrorism, could be elected chairman of the OAU next year. It said Libya's record of terrorism and aggression against its neighbors "hardly qualify it to be the spokes-man for Africa to the world." The statement noted that the

Libya and that traditionally the host head of government becomes OAU chairman for the ensuing If that happens, the statement added, "we would look upon it

with deep regret ... Libya's support for international terrorism, its intervention in the affairs of neighboring states (including sending troops into Chad), and its assassination campaign against Libyan

dissidents abroad hardly qualify to be the spokesman for Africa to the world."

In respect to the OAU's denunciation of an alleged "unholy alli-ance between Washington and Pretoria," the United States said: "Our contacts with South Africa

on that issue and on other matters of common interest should in no way serve as the basis for suggestions ... that the United States is pursuing policies supportive of South Africa's racial policies or of its continued control of Namibia. Such suggestions are untrue, unhelpful and do not advance in any way our mutual efforts in pursuit of peace and stability in southem Africa."

The exchange made clear that the Reagan administration is encountering great difficulty in overcoming African suspicions of its

Algerian Party Disciplines 4

ALGIERS - Four senior members of Algeria's governing party have been suspended from its central committee, the Algerian press reported Wednesday. The reports said they were suspended after being questioned about a judicial inquiry, but no details were given.

Those involved were Ahmed OAU will hold its 1982 meeting in Bencherif, Mohammed Tayebi Larbi, Mahmoud Guennez and Mustapha Bouarfa. All but Mr. Bouarfa are former government ministers.

> The suspensions followed campaign that, according to a recent statement by Justice Minister Boualem Baki, was designed to "get the law respected whatever the quality or the rank of those who break it."

policy of seeking better relation with South Africa.

The tough nature of the U.S. response to the OAU, an organization that the United States traditionally has treated with elaborate deference, also indicated that the administration may be moving away from conciliation to a harder line in dealing with black African

Focus on Isolation At issue is the Reagan adminis-

tration's desire to end the long period of strain in U.S.-South African relations and encourage that country toward closer strategic cooperation with the West. These U.S. hopes for ending

South Africa's international isolation turn on efforts to find a formula for granting independence to Namibia, a predominantly black territory that has been controlled by South Africa since the end of World War I. The administration has en-

dorsed a three-year-old plan for bringing about independence un-der UN auspices. But, in order to overcome South African objec-tions that the UN plan would turn control of Namibia over to the Southwest Africa People's Organization — a group supported by African states but considered by South Africa as Communist-dominated — the administration has proposed a new approach to the problem.

other political parties.

Africa widely regards the plan as a device for denying power to

Demonstrators in the Western Sahara city of Al Aaium carried a portrait of Morocco's King Hassan II as a youth to show their support for the king after his announcement that Morocco was prepared to accept the Organization of African Unity's proposals for the disputed territory. The OAU called last week for a cease-fire and an internationally supervised referendum to resolve the

It calls for negotiations in advance of independence to determine Namibia's form of government and ensure a voice for its

SWAPO and ensuring continued, indirect South African control over the territory through puppet political groups responsive to Pre-toria's bidding.

dispute between Morocco and the Polisario guerrilla group over control of the Western Sahara. Hu Asks Old Enemies for United Effort To Back New Policies of China's Leaders placed Mr. Hua as premier last By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service PEKING - Hu Yaobang asked

for unity Wednesday in his first peech as China's Communist Parleader after months of bitter infighting and two days of the most dramatic political changes since Mao's death.

In an address marking the par-ty's 60th anniversary and his second day as chairman, Mr. Hu appealed to his old leftist enemies to put aside grudges and unite behind the pragmatic policies that have guided the nation since Mao died

"The best way for us to celebrate this grand festival, the party's birthday, is to learn from historical experience and thus unite and look forward, focusing our attention on unresolved problems, he told a rally at the Great Hall of the People. The conciliatory ges-ture came after months of splintering debate that ended this week with the party's decision to formally criticize the radical policies of its founder and first chairman, Mao, and replace his chosen successor, Hua Guoleng.

For Mr. Hu and party ern diplomatic sources said moderates, the nationally broadcast speech represented a public demonstration of the victory they have sought in internal political struggles for years. Party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, 76, the pragmatic leader who has worked

New Lineum

right, reflecting his importance in the new party lineup. Mr. Zhao re-

Irish Policy

In Dublin, as 2,000 demonstrators chant support for IRA hunger strikers, newly elected Irish Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald vows to make an end to violence in Northern Ireland his top priority. Page

TOMORROW

mism that affected the country in 1979 and 1980, the American public again thinks the United States will be better off in the future than it is now. the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll shows, A re-

September and was named party vice chairman Monday night, ranked fourth in the Communist hierarchy.

Several seats down sat Mr. Hua. 61, who was dropped from the party's top post to lowest ranking vice chairman and severely criticized for clinging to Mao's principles of political activism and radical eco-

With Mr. Zhao, 62, running the government and Mr. Hu, 67, heading the party, Mr. Deng has posi-tioned men whom he can trust to prevent a return to Maoism and to continue his economic modernization and pro-West foreign policy after he dies or retires. Mr. Deng was able to elevate Mr. Hu and get the party to rebuke Mao only after months of bitter struggle.

In the most pointed portion of his generally mild speech, Mr. Hu issued a warning to officials at the level of implementing policy who in recent years have blocked Mr. Deng's reform measures because of their loyalty to Maoism. "Comrades at the lower level must respect and obey the leadership of comrades at a higher level." Mr. Hu said.

clear that the new leaders plan no purges of Maoists if they begin to comply. "So long as the comrades concerned have recognized their

The speech, however, made it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Moscow Reasserts Firm Stand on Afghan Withdrawal cal settlement but has made clear from a quest for a settlement of

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Unm's requirements for withdrawing s troops from Afghanistan reiain centered on regional guaran-es against alleged outside aggres-on there and on assurances of Soiet border security, top Kremlin fficials Wednesday told former vest German Chancellor Willy

As outlined by Mr. Brandt's pokesman, the Kremlin's position irtually is identical to position aken in May, 1980, by the Babrak armal government, which re-mains in power in Kabul on the trength of about 85,000 Soviet roops who are battling Moslem

Tass, meanwhile, in a Washingon dispatch, said the European conomic Community's latest iniexclude the Karmal government for the first round of talks. British Foreign Secretary Lord

Carrington is due here Sunday to lay out the EEC position.

Mr. Brandt met for three hours Wednesday with Boris Ponomaryov, a nonvoting Polithuro mem-ber, and Vadim Zagladin, a Cen-tral Committee foreign affairs spe-cialist, a Brandt spokesman said.

Moscow's View

The spokesman said the Russians asserted that Moscow would view as acceptable a negotiated settlement that barred all intervention in Afghanistan from Iran and Pakistan's territory, and assured Kabul's "non-aligned" status. Combined with guarantees for Soviet frontier security with Afghani- cratic Republic of Afghanistan —

tiatives for a negotiated settlement stan, the spokesman said, the Ruswere flawed because they would sians would then withdraw their troops "gladly," Mr. Ponomaryov was reported to have said.

The EEC plan would start with a conference of Britain, China, France, the United States and the

The second stage would include Afghan representatives. But the initiative is given scant hope of being acceptable to Moscow in that form because the second stage leaves open details on the question of Af-

ghan representation. Tass said the EEC proposal was welcomed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. because it is "actually directed at excluding the main and basic side" - the government of the Demothe "Afghan problem." Moscow views the Kabul pro-

posals of last year "in the context of normalization of the situation of the region as a whole," Tass added, and wants a regional settlement as well "in linkage with questions [about] the security of the Persian Gulf. Naturally, only the international aspects of the Afghan problem can be discussed." [Western diplomats here were

reported by Reuters as saying the Soviet Union's fresh statement of its position was significant in view of Lord Carrington's imminent visit but cautioned against interpreting it as a change of stance by the

[Since the early stages of its in-

tervention in Afghanistan, Mos-

cow has said that it wants a politi-

said that by "foreign interference" in Afghanistan it means all organized opposition to the Karmal government

that only international aspects of

the question are up for discussion.

and not the legitimacy of the Af-

The Soviet Union always has

Wednesday. Two Russians were slain in front of the Soviet Embassy on June 22, one of the diplomatic sources said. He said one of the two assailants

6 Russians Killed NEW DELHI (AP) - Six Sovi-

et soldiers were shot in two sepa-rate attacks in the streets of Afghanistan's capital recently, West-

was captured by nearby troops.

for years to install a team of modernizers to carry on his pro-grams, sat to the left of his old friend Mr. Hu.

Another Deng favorite, Zhao Zi-yang, flanked Mr. Hu's on the

INSIDE

U.S. Optimism Shaking off the national pessi-

port in tomorrow's Trib.

Thatcher and Unions **Head for Battle Over** Size of Pay Increases

By Steven Rattner New York Times Service

LONDON - Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is facing confrontations with unions because of ber efforts to reduce the size of wage increases in a new phase of the struggle to put the British economy in order.

A variety of government services have already been disrupted as a result. Tuesday, for example, five separate union actions by air traffic controllers caused delays in international flights of up to six hours, cancellation of many domestic departures and the overcrowding of Heathrow Airport's three terminals with thousands of

angry travelers.
Still further discomfort is promised by civil servants in the form of a general strike, and similar threats have been issued by unions in private industry, as the Thatcher government's attention has turned in that direction.

Fearful that the progress already made in reducing inflation is threatened, Mrs. Thatcher and her advisers are determined to lean as hard as possible against wage increases and they maintain that their opposition to an incomes policy remains undiminished.

Some of those who blame the government for high unemployment should appreciate better the extent to which the fault lies not in government, but in themselves, Sir Geoffrey Howe, chancellor of the exchequer, said in a speech last week to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. "My point is that high pay settlements have a lot to do with creating unemployment." he said.

The British government's new emphasis on raises has possible parallels in the United States. Just

Reagan Approves Bill For Food Stamp Aid United Press Inter-

WASHINGTON — President Reagan Wednesday signed into a law an emergency bill to keep full food stamp benefits flowing through Sept. 30 by raising a ceil-ing on spending by \$1.7 billion.

Without the action, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block would have been forced to notify states Wednesday that they should prepare for deep cuts in the food stamp program through the end of September. The increase in the food spending ceiling was con-tained in other legislation, but when it became obvious those bills would not be enacted, Congress acted quickly to consider the issue in a separate bill.

as the Thatcher government did President Reagan and his advisers have insisted that the U.S. government should take no position on wages, except for its own employees. Both Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Reagan argue that sound budgetary, monetary and regulatory policies are sufficient to lower inflationary expectations.

A spokesman for Sir Geoffrey said: "He's been extremely careful to avoid a specific figure. What he's rightly saying are things to help people adjust their attitude to pay bargaining."

The more longstanding dispute is with unions in the public sector, over whether they should receive more than a 7 percent increase. Despite the disruptions, which have led to unrenewed passports and several billion pounds of extra government borrowing, Mrs. Thatcher has not wavered, offering only to study civil service pay but

As for unions in the private sec-tor, they are about to begin the annual round of wage negotiations, which runs until early fall. Despite the government's success over the last year in reducing the rate of inflation and of pay increases to sin-gle-digit levels; Mrs. Thatcher's aides are worried.

For one thing, the pound's re-cent decline will mean higher prices, particularly for imports, while excise taxes imposed in March have already raised price indexes. For another, price increases have recently begun to outstrip wages, putting pressure on unions to win larger increases. The National Union of Mineworkers has talked of a aise of more than 20 percent.

The talk from Downing Street has met an angry reaction from unions. David Basnett, chairman of the economic committee of the Trades Union Congress, said Tuesday that it was economic nonsense to suggest that lack of demand could be cured by a cut in living standards.

But politically, pay is another area in which Mrs. Thatcher will be aided by disarray among the opposition. Two wings of the Labor Party, split over many issues, have just begun a beated public de-bate over whether an incomes policy is appropriate.

The initiative by Sir Geoffrey on pay is being coordinated with a country's principal industrial spokesman. The confederation contended Sunday that without smaller wage settlements, unemployment would continue climbing, to more than 3.5 million.

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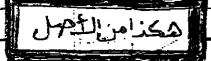
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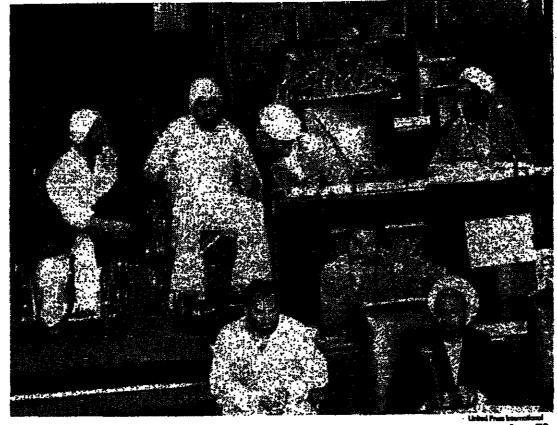
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France



Members of the Iranian parliament who survived the Tehran explosion fatal to more than 70 persons, including 27 deputies, on Sunday night attend a meeting of the Majlis in wheelchairs.

50 Iranian Guerrillas Seized in a Plot On Parliament, New Party Leader Says

By Phil Davison

TEHRAN - Fifty leftist guerrillas who planned to destroy the Majlis building have been arrested, the new leader of Iran's dominant Islamic Republican Party said

Newspapers said the guerrillas. from the Mujahaddin (People's Crusaders) group were arrested Tuesday night after a gun battle with revolutionary guards in which a guerrilla was killed and three

Hojatoleslam Mohammad Javad Bahonar, the new leader of the Islamic Republican Party, said he believed all opposition groups had joined in a plot involving the United States to attack the revolution.

Iran's Islamic leaders have long charged that the Mujahaddin, which regards Islam as an egalitar-ian force sharing much with Socialism, is in league with U.S.

Hojatolesiam Bahonar, 47.

bearded and wearing the black turban that denotes a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed said the 50 arrested guerrillas had been planning to destroy Iran's house of parliament.

The party leader said the 50 belonged to the same organization that was involved in Sunday's bombing of party headquarters here. It was the first press confer-ence since Hojatoleslam Bahonar - the title ranks below that of an ayatollah - was appointed to succeed Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, who was killed in the bomb attack.

Deputies from the Majlis, mourning 27 of their colleagues among more than 70 victims of the bomb attack, wept and chanted "death to America" during an emotional session, their first since the bombing. Three deputies wounded in the blast were wheeled into the chamber in their hospital beds to make up a quorum.

Hojatolesiam Bahonar's speech

Begin Trying for Coalition similar campaign by the Confederation of British Industry, the Despite Apparent Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)
mine which are capable of forming

Mr. Navon will then ask the mained leader of one party to attempt to an initial parliamentary vote of confidence. But there is nothing in the law to keep him from going to

The potential coalition leader is then given 21 days to form a government, with a 21-day extension possible. If the party leader fails to form a government, the president can go to another party and ask it to try. In the event of repeated failures, a new election can be called.

It remained unclear Wednesday night whether Mr. Navon would go first to Labor, which is his own party, to give it a chance to form a government, or to the Likud, because of its natural religious party Seat Belt Law for Swiss coalition partners.

Reports on Missiles

BEIRUT (UPI) — The rightist Phalangist radio said Wednesday that Syria had removed most of its

SAM-6 missiles from Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, but witnesses reported that at least five launchers re-

The anti-aircraft missiles have form a government. The assumption is that he will ask the largest sis between Israel and Syria. In Tel party because it could be expected Aviv, Israeli military officials also any change in the status of Syria's the Iranian and U.S. governments Soviet-made SAM-6 missiles in the Bekaa Valley.
The Phalangist Voice of Leba-

non radio said the Syrians had removed "most of the missiles" but did not report when the missiles were removed or how many positions remained. Reporters who were in the Be-

Valley, however, saw five SAM-6 launchers, each armed with three of the radar controlled missiles. Some of the missiles had been moved from their previous

BERN — The wearing of seat belts by drivers and front seat passengers became compulsory in Switzerland on Wednesday, following a national vote last NovemThen, apparently rejecting peace efforts in the war with Iraq, he declared: "Our position is to continue the war decisively." Answering questions, he said he could not say that former Presi-dent Abolhassan Bani-Sadr had

indicated he may be just as hard-

said: "The root of this crime goes

back to the great Satan, American

imperialism. It was carried out by

its agents ...

played a role in the bombing, "But I can say all movements had shares He said 72 persons had died in

the bomb blast and not 74 as re-ported in the official media. There had been some confusion over varions lists, he said.

He also revealed that the cabinet had decided to hold elections to replace the 27 dead deputies on the same day as scheduled elections for a president to replace Mr. Bani-Sadr. These are due on July 24 but may be postponed for up to a week, he said.

Claims Tribunal Meets

THE HAGUE (AP) - The nine-member U.S.-Iran claims tribunal held its first meeting Wednesday to set up a system for resolving more than 2,200 finan-cial claims resulting from the seizure of hostages in 1979.

After a formal public opening in the Peace Palace, the three Iranian, three American and three neutral arbitrators met in private to establish procedures for the tribunal. planned to meet through Saturday and then adjourn until September, informed sources said.

The tribunal, set up under the Jan. 19 Algiers settlement of the 14-month hostage crisis, is to rebillion to \$4 billion. Almost all the cases were brought by U.S. companies saying their property was expropriated, contracts were broken or debts not paid. Along with Justice Gunnar Lag-ergren of Sweden, the president of

the tribunal, the third-party arbitrators are Justice Nils Mangard also of Sweden and Justice Pierre Bellet of France.

The Iranian arbitrators are Mahmoud M. Kashani, Seyyed Hossein Enayat and Shafey Shafeici. The U.S. arbitrators are Howard M. Holtzmann, George

School and Home Pressures Suspected In Suicides Among Hong Kong Children Father Collins, a former teacher,

By Ronnie Wei

HONG KONG — Clutching a Bible, 12-year-old Yung Wai-kai hurfed herself from a 24-story building on June 4.

A month earlier, two other girls — Kwan Wai-chee, 13, and Fung Sheung-kun, 14 — bound their hands together with rope and leaped to their deaths from the roof of a 26-story apartment complex. Two Bibles were found near-

Police said the two girls had left a suicide note, explaining they had killed themselves because they could no longer cope with pressure from their school and families. The three were the latest victims

of what some social workers and teachers say is mounting pressure from increasingly keen scholastic competition, high parental expec-tations and changing family pat-

Calls Increase

Venda Scott of the Hong Kong Samaritan Befrienders said the incidence of suicide among youths in

Hong Kong is on the rise. She said that among 11,000 telephone calls for help and advice the organization received last year, 18 percent came from people aged 10 school system.

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the previous year. We often received calls from

young children who cried for help because they couldn't keep up with their schoolwork, and just as often we received calls from desperate mothers who wanted to know how to make their children work harder." she said.

As schools set higher acadamic standards, she said, parents demand more from their children. "Many Chinese families just can't accept [ailures [of their children]," Mrs. Scott said.

Family Eroded

In addition, she said, Western influence is eroding the tradition-ally tight-knit Chinese family structure. She said the number of divorces among Chinese couples has increased, sometimes resulting

in the neglect of children.
Official statistics showed the number of suicides among youths under 20 jumped from 21 in 1979 to 30 in 1980. The South China Morning Post reported that six students killed themselves between May I and June 4 of this year.

The Rev. John Collins, a Jesnit priest and social worker, blamed the deaths mainly on Hong Kong's said pressure is applied from the day children enter kindergarten, where 5-year-olds often have to undergo weekly tests. He said many teachers believe that tests are necessary in kindergarten be-cause many schools impose tough entrance examinations for first-

A spokesman for the Education Department said no entrance ex-aminations are needed for students entering the government-run and government-aided grade schools, although interviews are required. But even the interviews can be

stressful. One mother, Ellen Mao said that her 6-year-old daughte was asked to solve arithmetic problems and read difficult Chinese characters in her interview for In Hong Kong, school is com-

pulsory only through the ninth grade. Pupils who fail to reach certain standards for admittance to the government high schools must either drop out or try their luck in the private schools, which are considerably more expensive but also Of 95,000 ninth-graders in Hong

Kong last year, only 20,000 were eligible to enter government high schools. An Education Department spokesman said the number of places in these schools will be significantly increased this fall.

Mrs. Scott said her organization will step up its work among Chi-nese children this year by sending more representatives to schools to histen to their problems. She said there was no way to

pinpoint the reasons for the increasing numbers of suicides among children, but added: "All we know is that they are under heavy pressure and we are trying our best to see how we can ease

3 Advisers In Salvador

Fighting Subsides After Rebel Attack

SAN SALVADOR - Fighting has ended in the scaport of La Union, where three U.S. military advisers were caught in a guerrilla raid during the weekend, U.S. and Salvadoran sources have reported. A U.S. Embassy official said Tuesday that the advisers, based at a naval school in La Unión, continued their training duties and were not injured in the fighting. They were the first U.S. advisers known to have been at the scene of combat between the Salvadoran military and guerrillas fighting to overthrow the U.S.-supported gov-

A spokesman for the Salvadoran Defense Ministry reported that guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front withdrew from the port late Sunday af-ternoon. The U.S. Embassy reported that the guerrillas left a small group of snipers behind to cover the retreat of their column.

24-Hour Fighting

A contingent of guerrillas, esti-mated at 200 well-armed and uniformed men, launched a strong attack on La Unión Saturday evening and engaged the Salvadoran military in combat for 24 hours. line as his predecessor.

Referring to the bombing, he

[Laborers near San Salvador have found the bodies of 15 men who reportedly were taken from their homes in a midnight raid, shot and killed and buried in a gar-

ternational reported. [Relatives said Tuesday that gunmen dragged the victims from their homes at midnight Sunday in San Salvador's Soyapango suburb - the same working-class neighborhood where 23 persons were murdered in April, allegedly by government security forces.]

The attack on La Union the strongest attack on a major town since January's "general offen-sive," raised the question of safety for the 41 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador.

Another Question

When the first group of trainers arrived Jan. 17, it was emphasized that they would not be allowed near "combat zones," The question of what would happen if an area the advisers were working in became a combat zone apparently never was asked.

Reporters who visited La Unión on Monday, after most sniper fire had died down, said evidence ers included freedom for all politi-showed that the fighting had been cal prisoners, the relaxation of cen-intense. Many buildings in the center of the town were riddled with bullet holes and the streets were strewn with spent ammunition. 🤚

La Unión raid a relatively minor movement for the renovation of an trainers were in any danger," an embassy official said. "We did not consider it necessary to pull them

The number of U.S. military trainers here has decreased since March when U.S. sources said 56 were to be stationed here. The embassy said the number would decrease again next month when a 14-member team of helicopter maintenance instructors is to be

Hu Seeking **China Unity**

(Continued from Page 1) mistakes and are willing to correct them," said Mr. Hu, "we should encourage them to go on working

This apparently was designed to allay fears of party officials who started their careers as Maoists. As many as half of the Communist Party's 39 million members joined during Mao's Cultural Revolution, 1966-76, which was harshly criticized this week.

In the spirit of conciliation, Mr. Hu noted Mao's achievements as a revolutionary leader and thinker - the new party line adopted this week is that he did more good than harm and described him as the greatest national hero in Chinese history.

Mixing Maoism with his own brand of politics, Mr. Hu conclud-ed his 11/2-hour speech with a call to the party to unite under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and Maoist thought to make China a modern and powerful country, a country which is prosperous, democratic and culturally advanced.

Neo-Nazis Plotted Murder, Bavarian Officials Charge The Associated Press

NUREMBERG — The outlawed neo-Nazi "Defense Sport Group Hoffmann" planned to murder a Nuremberg attorney involved in nvestigating their activities, a spokesman for the Bavarian state attorney's office said Wednesday.

Members of the group also allegedly planned attacks on the United Nations beadquarters in Beirut and U.S. military installations in West Germany, according to a spokesman for the Bavarian

The leader of the banned group, Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, 43, and Franziska Birkmann, 34, were arrested two weeks ago m an investigation into ultra-rightist activity, officials said at the time.

Mr. Hoffmann's 400-member group was banned in January, 1980, after police raided his chateau outside this Bavarian city and confiscated weapons, Nazi-type uniforms and Nazi paraphernalia.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Safe in Raid Floods, Mud Slides Kill 120 in Philippines

Linited Press Inter-MANILA - A tropical storm smashed into the populous Philippine midsection Wednesday, touching off flash floods and mid sides that killed at least 120 people in the coconut-producing Albay Province

southeast of here. The rains sent mud slides down the picturesque Mahon volcano. Boulders and tons of mud rolled over thatched huts and rice fields in the

towns of Daraga and Legaspi. Visiting U.S. Vice President Bush was forced to bruptly call off a visit to the Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Force Base and fly home

Haig to Confer on Caribbean Economic Plan New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Hang Ir will confer with the foreign ministers of Canada, Menico, and Venezuela on July 11 in the Bahamas to discuss a large-scale economic plant for the Caribbean area being developed by the Reagan administration The United States would like to facilitate trade and investment in the

region with the help of other developed nations in the hemisphere. The Nassau meeting was described as preliminary to further sessions in the The State Department said Tuesday that Mr. Haig will fix to New York after the meeting at Nassau to lead the U.S. delegation to the United Nations conference on Cambodia on July 13-14.

Youth Faces Trial for Firing Blanks at Queen

LONDON - The British teen-ager accused of discharging a revolver near Queen Elizabeth II was committed for trial Wednesday in the Old Bailey Central Criminal Court.

ailey Central Criminal Court.

Marcus Simon Sarjeant, 17, was charged under the 1842 Treason Act in connection with an incident in London on June 13 when blank thou were fired near the queen as she was riding her horse to a military ceremony. Mr. Sarjeant faces a possible sentence of seven years in pris-

[Meanwhile, Ronald Zen, originally from Brooklyn, N.Y., who is said to believe he is Jesus Christ reincarnated, pleaded guilty Wednesday to sending a hoax bomb to Queen Elizabeth and threatening to kill Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer on their July 29 wedding day, the Associated Press reported. He is to undergo three weeks of psychiatric

Poland, Year Later, Keeps bage dump in an attempt to cover up the massacre. United Press In- Alive Spark of Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

wave was dying out, at others it would suddenly pick up again. Then, on Aug. 14, came the explo-sion when the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk went on strike - and the unrest spread along the Baltic

The heat of the explosion changed the nature of the workers' demands. At first the strikers concentrated on their economic grievances, and large pay increases were sufficient to get them back to work. Then, remembering the repression that had followed simir protests in the past, they began demanding permanent guarantees that this time things would be dif-ferent. They insisted on being allowed to form independent trade

unions. Gradually political issues were raised. The 21 demands formulated by the Gdansk shipyard workers included freedom for all politicial privileges for Communist Party officials and the security services. Eventually the Solidarity U.S. Embassy sources called the trade union became a national

> The strikes toppled a Communist Party leader, Edward Gierek, and made a new national hero out of an unemployed electrician and unsung dissident, Lech Walesa. Two premiers and thousands of lower level Communist officials were swept away during the initial struggle for power between Soli-darity and the authorities.

Movement Grows

The general strike along the coast triggered similar unrest in the industrial region of Silesia to the south. The workers were joined by intellectuals, farmers, students journalists, and eventually rank-and-file Communist Party mem-bers themselves. What has it all meant and where

is it leading?
Naturally, judgments differ.
Contacted in his Warsaw office, Mr. Burchardt said he thought the rise of Solidarity to a 10-million strong union was of particular sigmilicance. He also mentioned that there was no room for much greater individual initiative. The legal and political constraints of the past had been removed.

For others, the biggest change in Poland over the last year has been the psychological one. Even 12 months ago, the workers were still mistrustful of each other and afraid of the anthorities. Today they feel confident and strong. It is the old guard Communist officials, aware that they are losing their power and their privileges, who

An important element in this is that Poland is probably a more united nation today than at any time in its 1,000-year history. With the exception of a few hard-liners who hanker after the old system and a few extreme nationalists, Poles agreed on the broad outlines of a political program. Poland will remain a member of the Soviet bloc and the (reformed) Communist Party will remain in power.

But internally, the Poles say, their country must be allowed to

find its own way. This is a recurring theme of Polish history and one summed up in an unashamedly patriotic song written by a popular cabaret star, Jan Pietrzak, emitled "Let Poland Be Poland." The words, which are sung by young and old, are:

From the depth of our history, from our distant lands From the everlasting forests, mountains, and plains From our origins, our beginnings ... the chain of our existence

Swedes Note Soviet Blast The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Seismic signals corresponding to a weak mi-clear explosion in hard rock at Semipelatinsk in the Soviet Union were recorded Wednesday, the military observatory of Hagiors reported. The explosion corresponded to a magnitude of 5.4 on the Richter scale and took place at 0157 GMT, the observatory said.

We are linked by a simple So that Poland, so that Polani

so that Poland can be Poland So that Poland Mothers, wives in murky room embroidered on our banners "Honor and the fatheriand and the boys set off to battle
To battle they were marking from Chicago, from Tobolsk
So that Poland

Solidarity Assalled WARSAW (UPI) - Poland's official armed forces newspaper assailed the Solidarity trade union on Wednesday for what it said was engaging in an anti-Soviet cam-

paign.
"It is untrue that Solidarity does as not conduct an anti-Soviet cam- 5 paign;" the daily Zolnierz Wolnesci said. "It is believed that the Solidarity headquarters does not have this intention, but ann-Seviet statements often are made in the operation of local union branch-

The newspaper cited a story by dissident Jacek Kuron, a leader of the dissident group KOR and an adviser to the union, which bulletin in Kalisz According to Zolnierz Wolnosci, the article said, "A worse time will still come for Moscow and it will have to make m

Zolnierz Wolnosci also quoted Rural Solidarity leader Jan Kalaj as having said May 29 in the Baltic port of Szczecin, "Soviet soldiers ent down forests, surround themselves with barbed wire and build observation points and that is why we need scythes to move in and cut them down before they do it first."

Belgian Envoy Talks to Mobutu About Dissidents

BRUSSELS -- President Mobu 4 tu Sese Seko of Zaire held talks Wednesday with the Belgian ambassador to his country over the crisis caused by the activities of la Zairian dissidents in Belgium a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. He confirmed a report by the activities of the confirmed a report by the activities of the confirmed a report by the activities of the confirmed as the confirm

state run. Zairian news. agency, monitored in Brussels, which said that Mr. Mobutu demanded an explanation from the ambassador for a the "subversion which is develop-ing in Belgium against Zaire." The Zairian leader threatened Tuesday to cut diplomatic ties with Brussels

over the issue.

The report Wednesday repeated Mr. Mobium's allegation that the Belgian government is supporting this activity. It added that the exchange with the ambassador took the place of a visit to Bussels planned by Zairian Deputy Premier Bomboko Lokumba for later this week.

Instead, a deadine is to be so by the Zairian government for an unequivocal" reply from Belgium on its attitude towards the dissidents. Diplomatic relations would be severed if the deadline were not met, the report said:
Mr. Mobutu's remarks Tuesday appeared to have been provoked chiefly by the activities of Zame's former premier, Nguza Karl I Bond, who issued a pamphle. Tuesday calling on Zamans to unite and overthrow Mr. Mobum.

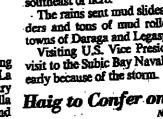
2 Groups Seek Ban On Whaling Fleets

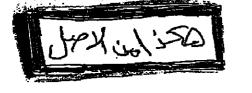
Mr. Nguza resigned and soughi asylum in Belgium last April.

LONDON — Two international conservation groups Wednesday urged an immediate ban on commercial whating to ensure the survival of many threatened species. Some three-quarters of the gaith is taken by Japan and the Soviet Un-

on.

The World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources made their call in the International Washing Commission prepares to make of may 20-25.





Australia Hesitant To Participate in Sinai Peace Force

By Lou Cannon

120 in Philips

WASHINGTON — The manual washing to convince visiting all success to convince visiting prime Minister Malcolm Fraser that his country should participate in a multinational peacekeeping force in the

> Australian participation in this force was the major unresolved is-sue after two hours of talks Tues-day between President Reagan and Mr. Fraser. The meeting, however, was described by both sides as ex-

ceptionally friendly.

A senior White House official A senior White House Officer Plant, said the United States recognized that the issue was "a sensitive and that the issue was "a sensitive and for Australia, which is trying to preserve and expand prade relations with Arab countries, but that he expected that Australia ultimately would contribute to the 2,500-member force.

Time Needed

Participation requires approval by the Australian Cabinet, and Mr. Fraser had made it clear in ad-- vance that he would not make a .. commitment while in Washington

However, U.S. officials hope for an Australian decision "as soon as possible," an administration official said. They believe that Australian participation will encourage New Zealand and other countries to send troops for the force, which Recolumned withdrawal of Israel

next spring.
[Mr. Fraser said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan understands that Australia needs some time "to sort out" whether it will join the Sinai force, United Press International

"We recognize there are powerful arguments for the peace process to proceed in the Middle East," Mr. Fraser told NBC television. But, he added, "we're just going to have to be given a little time — and the president understands it - to sort out our own minds finally."

The force is being organized by the United States in keeping with a commitment made by former President Jimmy Carter at the time of the Egyptian-Israel peace treaty. The United States is expected to provide about half of the force.

Because of the ideological compatibility between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Fraser and the tradition of

Mitterrand Expands on Mideast Plan

By Joseph Fitchett l Herald Tribune

PARIS - French President Francois Mitterrand said in an interview published Wednesday that any European peace initiative in the Middle East should build on the Camp David peace accords be-tween Egypt and Israel.

In an interview with the newspaper Le Monde, Mr. Mitterrand said that the existing accords - arranged by the Carter administration - could be broadened to inchude other parties to the Middle Fast conflict

Mr. Mitterrand expressed "serious reservations" with the Reagan administration's Central American policy. Uprisings in Central America were understandable, he argued, when a "tiny proable, he argued, when a "tiny promost all the property."

The problem was not of "Comminist subversion ... but of a re-fusal of poverty and abasement," Mr. Mitterrand said. When the people "cry out for help, I would like [Cuban President Fidel] Castro not to be the only one to hear

Although he said he was as uneasy about Washington's attitude toward the underdeveloped world as by its "unbearable" high inter-est rates, he emphasized his belief in U.S. leaders' "capacity for reflection.

Mr. Mitterrand's reaffirmation of support for the Camp David accords appeared to confirm a decline in French enthusiasm for a separate European peace initiative in the Middle East. Israel has never liked the European plan, and U.S. officials expressed concern that it might interfere with the Camp David process.

Mr. Mitterrand said that other Arab governments might be willing to join the Camp David pro-

cess if two conditions were met. Israel should "approach the Palestinian problem more construc-tively," he said. And more attention should be paid to the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem — a prob-lem that Mr. Mitterrand said he discussed with King Khaled of Saudi Arabia during the latter's trip to Paris last month.

"A sound approach to the prob-lem [of the Moslem holy places in Jerusalem] appears possible and it would do a lot to calm tempers," Mr. Mitterrand said.

At the Common Market summit that ended Tuesday, Mr. Mitterrand reportedly complained that the European initiative — which got much of its impetus from Valery Giscard d'Estaing whom Mr. Mitterrand defeated in presidential elections in May - had trapped European governments into a search for a "comprehensive solution" to the Middle East problem involving the Palestine Liberation Organization,

> Mr. Mitterrand told reporters in Luxembourg that the Palestinians had a right to a homeland where they could build a state. But he did not mention the PLO.

tries, there are high expectations here that Mr. Fraser ultimately will lead Australia into supplying at least a token contingent for the

Trade Concerns

Canberra is concerned that Arab countries opposing the Israe-li-Egyptian treaty will refuse to buy Australian wheat and wool. Some Australians also want to limit any participation in overseas forces to those organized by the United Nations.

Mr. Fraser was warmly wel-comed by Mr. Reagan at the White House. "America is proud to have such an ally in a world where freedom and democracy are constantly

challenged," Mr. Reagan said.
Mr. Fraser responded similarly,
saying the two countries "share a commitment to the values of freedom and of democracy."

There are so many things that will not be done unless the United ates is prepared to do them." Mr. Fraser said. "There is so much that only the world's greatest democracy can do."

Antitrust Issue Later, after a 45-minute private conversation, Mr. Fraser praised Mr. Reagan's commitment to relieving the effect of U.S. antitrust laws on companies doing business in Australia, which says that the S. laws should not operate out-

side the United States. An antitrust suit launched by Westinghouse in the United States alledged that foreign companies, including four from Australia, participated in a cartel to drive up world uranium prices. The companies settled out of court earlier this

Mr. Reagan told Mr. Fraser that Attorney General William French Smith would discuss the issue with Australian officials in an attempt to solve the problem.

Last month Mr. Fraser's government introduced legislation that would enable Australian companies to retaliate against U.S. antitrust judgments by recovering assets located outside the United States of the U.S. firm involved.



Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, center, being greeted by President Reagan and his wife, Nancy. The black-tie occasion was a state dinner Tuesday at the White House for the Australian leader.

Gulf Politics Are More Challenging to U.S. Than Soviet Action in the Area, Study Says

By Michael Getler Vashington Past Service

WASHINGTON — Challenges to U.S. interests in the Middle East and southwest Asia are more likely to arise from political factors, such as the internal stability of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan and the course of Arab-Israeli relations, than from a direct military challenge by the Soviet Union, according to a report released Wednesday by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

"Nonetheless, judgments by leaders in the Persian Gulf about the relative Soviet-American military balance and who is and is not willing to use force will have an important bearing on their behav-ior," the report says. "In other words, the problem (for U.S. foreign policy) goes beyond deterring an actual Soviet attack ... to the far more complicated task of neutralizing the political effects of So-

viet military power in the area." The 194-page Carnegie report was produced by a panel of retired military leaders, former government national security specialists, businessmen, scientists, educators and journalists.

Although the panel's most time-

ly points deal with the Gulf, the report also says:

• "There are serious problems in estimating Soviet defense costs. Spending comparisons [with the U.S.] are of limited value" and can "be very misleading." While such U.S. intelligence estimates are acceptable for showing general trends, the limitations of these comparisons are overlooked in political debate, and a more realistic assessment must focus on other

expressed, the NATO forces in Europe "probably would fare acceptably well in defending against a

Laker Granted Right To Fly Pacific Routes

HONG KONG — Hong Kong has granted Britain's cut-rate Laker Airways permission to operate daily flights from Hong Kong to Tokyo, Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles. It was not clear when Laker would begin

The Hong Kong Air Transport Licensing Authority, acting Tues-day, also granted the colony's flagcarrier, Cathay Pacific Airways, the right to fly daily from Hong Kong to Tokyo, Seattle and Van-conver, British Columbia. Cathay, concerned that the entry of Laker would hurt its business, and Laker Airways competed for the right to fly across the Pacific at a licensing hearing last month.

standing-start attack from the [Soviet-led] Warsaw Pact." But the allies would face "a considerably more difficult task" if an attack came after the Soviet bloc had even a short time to mobilize. Here, 100, the problems for the West are mostly political. Would the NATO nations be able to act quickly enough to mobilize themselves, and would France, which is

mand, join with the allies? At sea, the Western navies "have more and better" capabilities than Moscow and its allies have, though the West also has a far tougher job in terms of keeping ocean supply lines open. But the big question is what should be the role, size and composition of the

The report says that to produce Gulf strategy one question that needs to be addressed is whether to continue emphasizing the Soviet threat or give more priority to coping with the political and economic instabilites within the region.

In another finding that contra-dicts commonly held assessments, the panel found that there are so many uncertainties about the outcome of a Soviet-U.S. armed clash in the Gulf area that, with the exception of northern Iran, Moscow "could not count on a successful attack, let alone a swift or easy vic-

However, the report says that Moscow "likely would prevail" if the conflict were prolonged and the Russians were willing to commit forces from other theaters.

With Rearguard Actions Despite Defeats day's defeat was not of Democrat-By Francis X. Clines New York Times Service ic defections this time so much as

HARWICH PORT, Mass. -Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House of Representatives, says he is hardly done fighting the battle of the budget, despite the severe defeat of last week, and is, in fact, planning at least two rear-guard tactics to confront President Reagan again, possibly in renewed voting on the floor of the House.

The first is to hold committee hearings after the fact of last Friday's action as an unusual way of ising public awareness of the deeper cuts contained in the Republican package. The rush to a vote left no time for normal ad-

"That was a bell of a way to legislate," said Rep. O'Neill, looking revived and hungry for politics again Monday after a weekend of golf here at his Cape Cod retreat. "Nobody knows what's in their bill. The public doesn't know. I'm sure the president doesn't know."

The second tactic is to use a special parliamentary device next month in the joint House-Senate bargaining conference, a device termed "waiving points of order." to try to overrule key parts of the Republican package and, if necessary, force more votes on the House floor over selected cuts.

'Points of Order'

"You can bet there's going to be points of order raised," Rep. O'Neill said. "Reagan's coalition outside NATO's military comslipped from 63 Democrats to 29 and he had to give tangible goods to get them. He'll slip a hell of a lot more farther before he's done."

The speaker's eagerness for more of the budget fight was in contrast with the grimness and sience with which he exited the House Friday night. Then, he appeared wounded in spirit and physically worn from absorbing two days of defeats and losing majority control to the president's coalition. Monday evening, however, he appeared fit and avid as he talked of Democratic plans to renew the struggle.

"We'll be back," he said. "We were only a few votes away Fri-

After a similar loss on the first budget vote in May, Rep. O'Neill had been criticized by some members for what they saw as his laxity in maintaining party lines, al-though the complaints never reached the level of a serious organized threat to his leadership.

The cloakroom talk after Fri-

of how tightly Republican lines held. Rep. O'Neill feels they will weaken as they get closer to next year's elections, where he continues to predict the usual off-year gains for his party and an easier time, in the process, as speaker.

O'Neill to Keep Fighting Reagan Budget

Strategem Prepared

In the midst of the president's stunning victory, the speaker had quietly prepared the point-of-order strategem by having some of his main committee members actually side with the president's bill on the final anticlimactic vote Friday, after Thursday's crucial vote on procedure. They thus became eligible for controlling positions in the budget conference with the Senate.

Rep. O'Neill insisted that his representatives would not be trying to scuttle the Republican program but only raising points in legitimate areas of actual differences and trying, for example, to find money for such curtailed programs as Meals on Wheels for old

The budget issue still obviously consumes the speaker. He could not resist explaining to a retired person he met on the golf course how the man's Social Security would be cut. Halfway through the first nine holes, Rep. O'Neill admitted that he s ill had Mr. Reagan on his mind. But then the game took over. He forgot Washington, he said happily, and paradoxically turned hungry for it again. He sliced eight strokes off the final nine holes and insisted he could do the same the next time there was a vote involving the president's coalition. "I know we're on the right side

of this issue," Rep. O'Neill responded when asked whether, with all his fresh tactics, he might only risking another confirmation of the president's power in attracting conservative Democrats to his coalition. "We're getting unbelievable phone calls from angry people trying to find out all the stuff hidden in the president's bill. No-body's telling me I'm old hat. Why shouldn't we fight for what we be-

Carcinogenics Are Found To Permeate Safety Gloves

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON - Cancercausing industrial chemicals seep through most protective gloves within minutes and threaten the health of nearly 5 million workers, according to studies of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

The findings in two recent studies, revealed Tuesday, have so alarmed institute officials that they held a meeting earlier this month with members of the protectiveclothing industry. "They seemed very receptive, but also very reserved, waiting to see what we would do," said Dr. Jon R. May, special assistant for testing at the institute's Center for Disease Control. "We see the problem as very major, and the government at this time doesn't have the resources to do the job single-handedly."

One of the studies, done for the institute by Robert W. Weeks Jr. and M.J. McLeod of the Los Alamos Laboratory, tested 11 types of work gloves by soaking them in chemicals for varying periods. It found that all but one glove --- the most expensive and least used - were readily permeated by a group of industrial solvents. cleaning fluids and fumigants called chlorinated ethanes. Only

four gloves lasted 20 minutes or more, while four others soaked through in less than three minutes. The chemicals have been found to cause cancer in laboratory ani-

PCBs Also Tested

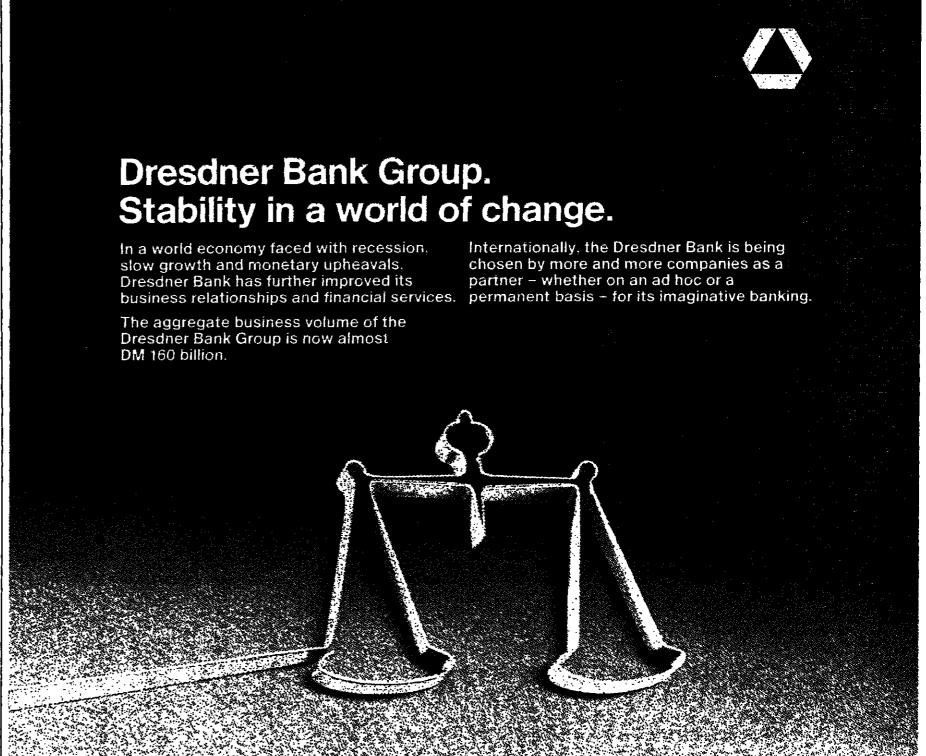
The same study checked the gloves' resistance to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), a cancer-causing lubricant and heat-transfer fluid often found in old electrical transformers. All the gloves but one were soaked in less than three minutes, six of them in less than one minute.

The best glove material, called Viton, costs 10 to 14 times as much as the other types and is little used, Dr. May said. Protective garment material

which is commercially available in the United States is, generally speaking, not satisfactory for worker protection," the study concluded. The gloves tested were different

kinds of rubber and latex material, including Teflon varieties, layered gloves and coated kinds of nylon, with and without inner-support material, the study said.

Dr. May said he knew of no studies directly linking chemical exposure through work gloves to any human illness "but we suspect there may well be problems."



Law Scholars Assail Scope Of Agee Passport Ruling By Fred Barbash

Study Suggests PR Blitz in U.S.

To Dispel 'Bestial Arab' Image

The Associated Press

in the United States by taking their case to the American people, according to a study comissioned by Qatar's Information Minis-

try.

The study complained that the average Westerner thinks of an Arab as "a backward and ignorant slave trader, a kidnapper of young girls, a tent dweller, a camel breeder with a flare for bloodshed."

It suggested that oil companies could participate in the public

relations campaign. It also suggested that Arab bank deposits be spread around the United States. The study urged financial assist-

ance to U.S. research institutes, hospitals and handicapped chil-

influence on the [American] people and erase from their minds the image of the bestial and bloodthirsty Arab," the study said.

Arab world. The study contended that 80 percent of U.S. citizens

ern Europe to explore the image of Arabs and ways to improve that image. They proposed a \$2.6-million "Arab Foundation for

International Relations" to be financed collectively by the Gulf

states to improve the Arab image in the West. The proposed foun-

dation would be headquartered in Washington, with branches in

The study has been submitted to the Arab League for endorse-

ment, but its prospects for adoption are questionable.

The poor image of Arabs is not due to Jewish control of U.S. media, the study said, rejecting a claim frequently heard in the

Qatar's researchers visited the United States, Canada and West-

"These and many other efforts will leave indelible and favorable

MANAMA. Bahrain - Arabs could improve their poor image

Washington Post Service

London and Paris.

are neither pro-Arab nor pro-Israel.

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court's ruling in the case of Philip Agee, a former agent of the CIA, has been attacked by many constitutional scholars and lawyers as a sweeping license potentially allowing the government to restrict the speech and travel of political dissidents, journalists or anybody

The court upheld the Carter administration's revocation of Mr. Agee's passport for his open effort to destroy the CIA by exposing the

names of undercover operatives.
Had the court limited itself in its ruling Monday to Mr. Agee or situations comparable to his, critics said Tuesday that they would have had few objections. But they said that the court went far beyond what was necessary to back up that

In the process, said Harvard Law professor Laurence H. Tribe, the court "left a loaded gun aimed" at free speech and travel. The ruling "was a disastrous departure from doctrines protecting

an open society," he said. **'Breathtaking'** Scope

"The sweep of the decision may be such as to encompass far more than errant CIA agents," said Floyd Abrams, a prominent lawin free speech cases. The scope breathtaking."

"It seems to me absolutely clear that under this opinion, if the Johnson or Nixon administrations had wanted to pull passports from reporters in Vietnam, this opinion would authorize it," said ACLU attorney Mark Lynch, who defended former CIA agent Frank Snepp

"Or if some disarmament person makes a speaking tour through Eu-rope, saying it's a bad thing to de-ploy nuclear weapons there, the secretary could say it's inciting opposition to NATO" policy and revoke the passport, Mr. Lynch said.

Robert Dalton, assistant State Department legal adviser, said that the government had no intention using the ruling that way. He also said that the context of the opinion - Mr. Agee's specific transgressions — might implicitly limit its application. Jack Landau, of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, agreed with

No Explicit Limits

But Mr. Dalton acknowledged that nothing in the opinion expli-citly limited the government to the facts in the Agee case.

Chief Justice Warren Burger wrote for the court Monday that the secretary of state may deny a passport to anyone he determines may do "serious damage" to na-tional security or U.S. foreign poli-

He did not define "serious dam-ge," but left the definition to the secretary of state. He did not limit the application of the ruling to CIA agents, former CIA agents or

And in one of the two or three passages that most alarmed the critics of the opinion, the chief justice suggested that government need not worry about claims that it is overstepping the bounds of the Constitution. When there is a "likelihood of serious damage to national security or foreign poli-cy," Chief Justice Burger said, these claims are without merit."

Mr. Tribe said that the ruling went well beyond any of the prior circumstances under which the court has allowed First Amendment restrictions, such as when there is an "imminent" or "clear and present" danger.

Instead, he said, "the mere fact that the intent of the speaker is to jeopardize American policy, which may be a fancy way of saying to 'change' American policy, is substituted" in the opinion.

The Dresdner Bank Group includes in the international field:

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Drescher Bank AG - Drescher Bank International -. Luxembo unch in Zurich

anque Veuve Morin-Pons, Lyon eutsch-Südemerikanische Benk AG, He

Page 4 Thursday, July 2, 1981 *

After Israel's Elections

hind in Israel's election campaign to overtake Shimon Peres with a display of politics that would bring a blush to the cheek of a hardened ward heeler, came within an ace of overplaying his hand. After pulling ahead of Mr. Peres by as many as a dozen seats, the incumbent prime minister saw his lead evaporate in the last week of the campaign. But because the Israeli political system is the way it is, because Israeli demographics are the way they are and because religion still plays a central role in Israeli politics, Mr. Begin will almost certainly succeed in forming the nation's next government.

Unfortunately, that does not appear to be a comforting prospect. Mr. Begin's achieve-ment, along with President Sadat and former President Carter, in bringing off the Camp David accords, was monumental. But you can dine out for just so long on past triumphs. The Israeli prime minister continues to display a disturbing inflexibility on issues such as the future of the West Bank and settlement policy. At the same time he has behaved in a generally bellicose fashion, insulted European heads of state and manipulated the inflation-plagued Israeli economy to improve his chances of being re-elected. The nature of his campaign also helped to make this the bitterest and most violent political season in Israel's 33-year history.

It should not be forgotten, however, that a substantial number of voters switched from the rigid and emotional Mr. Begin to the more moderate and flexible Mr. Peres in the closing days of the campaign. Clearly, Israeli public opinion is not solidly behind the uncompromising attitudes that make it difficult to envision an eventual settlement of the Palestinian problem. It is worth noting that troublemakers such as Rabbi Meir Kahane

Menachem Begin, who stormed from be- and Samuel Flatto-Sharon were not elected to the Knesset, and that the Israeli Communist Party suffered losses as Arab voters shifted to Labor.

On the other hand, the closeness of Tuesday's vote is bound to give added leverage to the religious parties, without which Mr. Begin will not be able to form a government. Some of the hardest liners on the West Bank and Jewish settlements are in those parties. The influence of Israel's small religious minority will also be increased in important areas such as education and social policy. The religious parties have always played a key role in Israeli coalitions, but with Likud and Labor virtually even, their strength may now prove greater than ever.

Mr. Begin's re-election is also likely to make Israel's relations with the United States and Europe more difficult, especially after the raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor. Mr. Peres' foreign policy might not have differed greatly from Mr. Begin's, but personal relations would almost certainly have been easier and his tone would have been more conducive to negotiation than confrontation.

Nonetheless, if Mr. Begin is to continue as prime minister, no matter how prickly he may be, ways must be found to deal with him. An acceptable formula that safeguards Israel's security and provides autonomy for Palestinians may or may not be found during his tenure, but the effort must go on.

It is also worth remembering that Mr. Begin was elected freely and that he is the leader of a staunch friend of the West in an important and volatile part of the globe. Israel elected him and the world must live with him. If that proves difficult, it is the price one pays for democracy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Right to Come and Go

The right to travel outside the country, which the Supreme Court declared just 23 years ago to be a part of the "liberty" every American citizen enjoys, was almost written out of existence by the Supreme Court on Monday. Its 7-to-2 decision in the Philip Agee case gives the secretary of state virtually unlimited power to deny a passport to anyone — or to revoke one already granted — if the secretary asserts that that person's presence abroad is likely to damage national security or foreign policy.

Few tears, to be sure, need be shed for Mr. Agee. He may now be compelled to come home and account for his efforts to expose the identities of this country's secret intelligence agents and sources, and worse things could happen. Instead of handling this case in a way that would have limited its application to conduct of the kind in which Mr. Agee has engaged, Chief Justice Warren Burger wrote with a sweep that is startling in its implications.

Freedom of Americans to travel abroad with a passport, he said, "is subordinate to national security and foreign policy considerations." When there is a "substantial likelihood" of serious damage to either national security or foreign policy from the activities of an American traveler, the government can deny or revoke the traveler's passport. The Constitution requires no more, he said, than a statement of reasons and a prompt postrevocation hearing. Then, in a footnote, as if it were an afterthought, the chief justice added the final blow: The court is not saying that either a statement of reasons or a hear-

ing is required. The effect of this, and the rest of the chief justice's opinion, is to give every secretary of state a weapon to hold over the head of every American abroad. Can a passport be revoked if its holder makes a speech in Israel that the secretary of state claims damages American foreign policy? Can a journalist's passport be revoked if he writes stories from, say, El Salvador, that seriously undermine the premises of U.S. policy toward that country? There is language in this opinion that suggests the secretary could revoke both passports and not even bother to explain why. The chief justice simply refused to give serious consideration to the possibility that the government's control of foreign travel may be limited by the First Amendment.

It may be that if such cases ever arise, the court will recover from this deep bow it has made before the executive branch and its control over foreign policy. But in the meantime, the right of Americans to travel abroad without interference from the government has been seriously weakened. That right, by the way, has been made much of in the recent argument over human rights policy and over the distinction between authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. The greatly more despicable totalitarian government (it is argued by those who favor the distinction) denies its citizens that "liberty" to go abroad and come home again, which is the mark of a free nation and exists even in some authoritarian ones.

There is, fortunately, a remedy for this. Congress can take from the secretary of state the power that the court, by its strained reading of the Constitution and a law passed 50 years ago, has said is his. Congress, the court said, can set the standards under which passports are issued, denied and revoked. Congress should do that promptly even if it means setting aside some of the other work its judiciary committees now have under way. The right to travel is so much a part of the essence of America that this judicial

opinion cannot be permitted to stand. THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Women and the U.S. Draft

The Supreme Court showed perfect restraint in upholding the 1949 draft law that excluded women. The court's sound action has, naturally, resulted in a howl of protest from the radical women's libbers. They are out of touch with the mainstream of women who, while fully as patriotic as their male counterparts, do not see any constitutional mandate that all drafts include females.

- From the Sunday Republican (Waterbury, Conn.).

The Supreme Court's decision allowing sexual discrimination in draft registration is unfair to men, insulting to women, offensive to reason and unnecessary. As Justice Thurgood Marshall wrote in a dissenting opinion, the decision "categorically excludes women from a fundamental civic obligation."

- From the Charlotte, N.C., Observer.

The decision disappointed feminists who contend that an all-male draft treats women

as second-class citizens. It also chagrined cynical anti-military groups. Basically these groups wish to deny the United States the option of strengthening its armed forces through conscription. They know registering women would complicate and probably kill a draft, so naturally they are for that step.

Certainly women should have full and equal rights, but that does not mean there is no difference in the suitability of men and women for combat. Placing women in combat roles goes against the values, traditions and religious beliefs of this and other democracies. We think the armed forces already have taken in too many women, especially with NATO in Europe. Many female soldiers are pregnant and many others have small children living with them on base. If the balloon goes up, they will look after their children, their men will look after them, and there will be fewer soldiers left to look after

— From Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

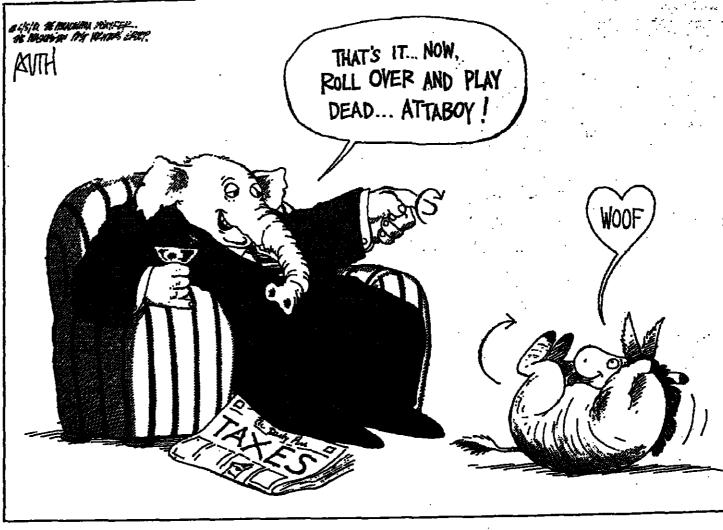
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK - Mr. William Jennings Bryan's renewed popularity in the United States and the wave of sentiment favoring his nomination by the Democrats is reflected in the editorials of Southern newspapers. The Stateman, of Austin. Texas, observes: "In the early days of his national leadership Mr. Bryan owed everything to the people. The politicians, as a rule, were unfriendly to him. Some opposed him openly and even fiercely. They characterized him as a dangerous demagogue. Today the politicians are coddling Mr. Bryan. Men who could not bear him eight years ago, as well as those who then supported him perfunctorily, are mightily taken with him, and lauding him as a wise statesman."

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK — Harold Gatty and Wiley Post, American round-the-world fliers, ended their great race against time at Roosevelt Field at 5:49 p.m. today, almost a day and a half ahead of the schedule they set for themselves when they left New York last Tuesday. The fliers hopped off on the record-smashing dash around the world from Roosevelt Field at 5.56 a.m. Tuesday week. Their total time was 8 days, 11 hours and 53 minutes, a record for all time in human travel. Wild with excitement, a crowd estimated at more than 250,000 persons acclaimed the triumphant airmen at Roosevelt Field in the greatest popular demonstration that the famous airport has witnessed since Lindbergh came home.



Time for the Democrats to Rethink

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Democrats limped W out of Washington for the Fourth of July recess, wounded in the Battle of the Budget by the Republicans and by the defection of some of their own troops. Speaker Tip O'Neill is concerned but not dejected.

"People seem to recognize me," says the white-maned heavyweight who presides over the House of Representatives, "and I tell you, they're beginning to understand what this

budget is going to mean to their families.

"Three months ago, they were bombarding me with letters and even coming up to me in airports suggesting that I give Reagan's economic recovery program a chance. Now they are getting worried and asking what Reagan's delivations them."

Nevertheless, the old Democratic skipper is worried. He sort of admires Reagan, who out-guessed him on the budget, outmaneuvered him in the House and outtalked him to the people. "I expected him to cut me off at the knee," the speaker says, "but he cut me off at the hip." But the speaker's consolation is that it is now clear who is responsible for this budg-et, and he is preparing for the coming battles.

Specter of Bitterness

The Democrats have a lot of thinking to do.
Their leaders, including O'Neill in the House
and Robert Byrd in the Senate, recognize that
the needle approach the people wanted an economic change, but they don't think Reagan's recovery program will lick inflation, interest rates or unemployment, or balance the budget.

And the Democratic leaders are anxious about one possible consequence of their gloomy analysis of the Reagan economic pro-gram. For if it fails, they know, while this might restore the Democratic Party's political prospects, it could also lead to a violent reacand to a kind of class division in the nation. So they have to be careful not to encourage the economic failure they fear and nobody wants. Meanwhile, what the Democratic leaders re-

alize now is that in the budget battle they were not able to defeat the Reagan conservative program merely by defending the old New Deal programs and denouncing the Republicans for amending some of them and scrap-ping the rest. In fact, the Democratic leadership didn't even manage to make clear that the two major objectives of the Reagan program - modernizing American industry, so that it could compete more effectively in the export markets of the world, and developing new weapons to keep abreast of military technolo-gy — depended on education and on the re-search and development of the future, which

the Reagan budget was reducing.

Accordingly, there is general agreement among the Democratic leaders that their problems lie not wholly or even mainly with Reagan but with themselves. They have to concede that merely opposing Reagan is not enough. They must reappraise their own past assumptions, reform their party structures and prepare for the congressional elections of 1982 and the presidential election of 1984 in a dif-

ferent and more orderly way.

John Brademas, the former Democratic whip in the House, was in Washington this week before taking over as president of New York University. He made a few observations of the problem of t and suggestions about the problems of his party, including the following:

• It had lived, he thought, too long on the capital and successes of the past, and, like Reagan, had not invested enough on research and development for the future. He felt that the party had to rebuild its links with the intellectual community of the nation

- by which he meant not only leaders of uni-versities but also the thoughtful and experi-enced leaders in business and industry now operating through multinational corporations all · Democrats, he insisted, were lagging be-

hind Republicans in the new computer techniques of raising funds, and had to get their for this purpose. • Part of the problem, he concluded, was

that the Democrats had drifted apart. The Democratic National Committee had become in recent years, a "Carter committee," without close and effective links with the state party committees or the party leaders and members of the Congress.

Reagan's budget victory, particularly his defeat of O'Neill and the Democratic majority in the House, has clearly stumed the Democratis. They're willing to wait and see whether his They're willing to wait and see whether his economic program works, and want to be sure they are not blamed if it doesn't. But they also think he is getting in deep trouble on both foreign and domestic policy, and they want to be ready with a more considered Democratic Party alternative if he does.

They have established a new policy study group in the Democratic National Committee



Walter F. Mondale

for this purpose, but they have nobody to lead it. Former President Carter, who is supposed to be the "titular leader" of the party, has al-

most disappeared.
Former Vice President Mondale has quietly purpose, strategy and tactics, and he is now ing all over the country, building personal loyalties and party unity for 1984. In this sense, Reagan's budget victory has been significant. It has finally convinced the Democrats that they are in trouble and must redefine their policies and get their troops together.

A Democrat Looks at Interest Rates

By Henry S. Reuss

bipartisan agreement, a national consensus and a loud international outcry that interest rates in the United States must come down. Double-digit rates are threatening to wreck investment. small business, farmers, housing, construction, the automobile industry, financial markets and institutions, and to hurt some of our

staunchest allies. But how can we bring interest rates down? What about creating a supply of new money at a fast pace? The trouble in doing that, as we have learned at some cost, is that failure to control the money supply soon results in more infla-

tion and even higher interest rates.

Or we could organize another Great Depression like the one Great Depression like the one and management to keep wages from 1929 to 1940. That got the and prices down, real incomes high

Family Matter

The U.S. secretary of state, Alex-

ander M. Haig Jr., is worried about the fact that the current

French government includes four

Communists. He says (IHT, June 29), "It's simply a fact of life that

Communist regimes, whether they

are closely affiliated with Moscow

or not pursue policies which are

not consistent with those of the

Maybe Mr. Haig no longer considers the People's Republic of

China - to which he is willing to

sell lethal, offensive weapons -- to

be a Communist regime. His friend Deng Xiaoping will certainly not

Which is more dangerous to the

security of the United States: four

Cabinet members with minor roles

in a friendly government, or massive arms sales to a Communist

state whose avowed final aim is to

Sovereign Nations

In commenting on the appoint-ment of four Communists to the

French Cabinet, Vice President

Bush should have limited himself

to the one intelligent thing he said (IHT, June 25): that the West Eu-

ropean allies of the United States

cision on how they are governed

rests with their citizens and their elected representatives."

I trust the judgment of Mr. Mit-

are sovereign nations, and the de-

J. PASQUALINI.

Western family of nations."

share this opinion.

bury us all?

-Letters-

down -- to two one-hundredths of I percent by 1939! But the cost of such a measure — unemployment averaging 25 percent for 10 years — surely would be considered excessive, especially by those suffering the unemployment.

Austria, France

Are there, then, ways to bring interest rates down other than to pursue these unacceptable courses? Of course there are. Here are three approaches that Democrats in Congress have been suggesting.

 We could curtail inflation directly, using the kind of incomes policy that Austria has used so successfully in the last few years, securing the cooperation of labor

terrand and the French electorate

on how they shall be governed far more than that of Mr. Bush and

the other uninformed knee-jerk

It follows that if the Reaganauts

expect the French to heed com-

plaints about Communists in their

government, then, in turn, Wash-

ington is apparently prepared to

listen to French complaints about the effects here of high interest

Togetherness

Francois Mitterrand's arrival is

like a fresh, cool breeze in a locker

room. If nothing else, the Reagan

team could learn from him (re-

garding his inclusion of four Com-

munists in his Cabinet) a basic

precept of organized crime: Stay

close to your friends, but stay clos-

Letters intended for publica-

tion should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include

the writer's address and signa-

ture. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request

anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to

acknowledge all letters, but value

the views of readers who submit

er to your enemies.
ROBERT RODGER.

JIM WARD.

sufferers in Washington.

rates in the United States.

Bordeaux.

Frankfurt.

20-percent interest rates in the United States and high, gyrating rates elsewhere in the world In the Democratic Party's views in the 1981 report of the Joint Economic Committee, issued March 2,

we said: "Other nations, such as [West] Germany and Austria, control inflation by coordinating wage settlements very carefully across col-

nonexistent. Lower inflation

means lower interest rates. Thus

the central bank discount rate in

Austria was held at 6.75 percent in

the year from March, 1980, to

March, 1981, despite two bouts of

lective bargaining units, by keep-ing prices under heavy internationcompetitive pressure through a high exchange rate, and by trading levels of public services and social security for wage restraint as part of a 'social contract' between vorkers and their government. These and other approaches should be evaluated to determine the role they could play as a part of a comprehensive strategy against inflation."

But the Reagan administration is not likely to learn from the Austrian experience and to work toward an incomes policy for the United States.

 We could encourage the banks to fight inflation by using the kind of selective credit policy that France has used under past conservative governments, Credit is thus channeled away from speculative uses and toward capital investment, permitting lower rates of interest for purposes - energy conservation, housing, productive capital equipment, new plant that contribute most to noninflationary economic expansion and the well-being of the people.

The Democratic Party's views

WASHINGTON — There is three-month Treasury bill rate and unemployment virtually took this form in the report: "The Reserve should encourage the banking system to develop effective methods to prevent destabiliz-ing bursts of bank-financed lending for speculative and purely financial purposes, which make less credit available to enhance produc-

tivity and thus fight inflation." But the Reagan administration is not likely to challenge the bankers and disappoint the speculators with an effective program of credit guidance.

 We could bring the federal budget under control. If Congress and the president agreed to put aside the current schemes dispense untold billions of tax dollars to the unneedy, interest rates would come down tomorrow.

Three Policies

As the Democrats said in the 1981 report: "The administration wants a vast personal income tax cut, mostly effective in the future, and we are told that, for some rea son, it must be enacted now. We favor more modest tax cuts, less oriented toward the wealthy, right now, and, for the future, we favor a long, hard look before we leap.

With a smaller budget deficit. we could have the same degree of monetary control, the same intensive battle against inflation, and a smaller Treasury demand for credit and lower interest rates. In short, with a sensible incomes policy. credit policy and budget policy, interest rates would come down and life could be sweeter all

Henry S. Reuss, Democratic Representative from Wisconsin, is chairman of the congressional Joint Ecoticle for The New York Times.

Fascism Taunts He Portugal By Ken Pottinger

ISBON — For seven years Por the tugal's political blackboards that have been the walls of the build. ings fronting main roads in the capital. The can-sprayed slogans and the elaborate walk paintings have lost some of their punch through repetition, but the radition, inaugurated with the fall of the capital states of the capital states and the capital states are capital states. Western Europe's oldest dictatorship, continues.
In recent weeks the blackboards

have been turned to more smister use. Blue scrawled slogans proder" - Ordem Novo, a movement & named after banned fascist groups in Italy and France —dot Lisbon's walls. Their threatening message is complemented by a poster of a pobler-shirted youth with his arm of raised in a gesture closely resembling the fascist salute, flanked by the national flag and the emotive forces of Christ that Portuguese of caravels proudly bore in the 15th-

century voyages of discovery.

As one observer put it, the seemingly impossible has happened Without even bothering to alter their vocabulary, fascists are raise ing their heads just seven years af-

ing their heads just seven years after the revolutionary overthrow of a regime rooted in the defense of fad God, the fatherland and authority. Behind the movement launched on May I this year, is a group of disillusioned rightist officers who resent the way their tough 10 year struggle to contain the guerrilla in the former African colonies give way to the rapid decolonization that followed the 1974 revolution.

Angola Veteran

Their strongest ally is the highly conservative morning paper. Dia, which is widely read in the armed forces. It is running a series of articles on the movement, written with a shrewd disregard for objectivity and calculated to inflame sensibilities still raw over the colonial question.

Prominent among the leaders of New Order is the founder of Portugal's elite commando unit. Col. Gilberto Santos e Castro, an officer who stayed in Angola after the Portuguese pullout in November, 1975, to continue the fight against the Markist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. The #MPLA's hold on power was at that time challenged in a post-revolu-tionary civil war finally won-with the aid of Cuban troops and Soviet arms. Anti-Marxist guerrilas have a mi continued to wage a bush war in how

the south of the country.

Col. Santos e Castro and his followers make no secret of their admiration for the corporate state of a the the late dictator Antonio Salazar, also Their literature makes frequent the laudatory references to Mussolim spec and to the founder of the Spanish with Falange, José Antonio Primo de

New Order's first aim is to set ILL up what it calls holiday and work camps for Portuguese youth. The prospect, if the Italian experience of such camps is heeded, should send shivers down the spines of Portuguese democrats.

Although New Order has net yet appeared on the streets, its leaders have revealed ambitious plans through the articles now appearing in O Dia. The movement is in no way deterred by the insignificant 0.3 percent the extreme right 0.3 percent the extreme right polled in last year's elections.

Elections Scorned

More worrying is the apparent link with the Spanish neo-fascist leader, Blas Pinar, who, as the only Fuerza Nueva deputy in the Cortes, was invited by Col. Santo e Castro to Lisbon last year. New Order is full of praise for the seizure of Spain's parliament by Civil Guards last February. One of the O Dia articles on the move ment began, referring to a leader of that attempted coup detail in Madrid: "I watched our parliament for three long boors on television the other day, ankiously: awaiting the arrival of a Por-ruguese Tejero Molina."

The Portuguese movement makes clear its contempt for elec-tions and the "lily-livered" politicians it says represent the extreme right in parliament. (There are no openly identified extreme rightists in the 250-seat Assembly, has the ruling Democratic Alliance is generally held to be a center-right coa-

Since Portugal's 1976 constitution bans "any organization which adopts fascist ideology," the im-munity under which New Order's avowed fascist sympathizers are operating should be cause for concern among Portuguese democrats, who form the vast majority of the

The revolutionary-flavored constitution is due for regision soon, but there is no indication that any legislator supports rehabilitation of fascism in the forthcoming amendments. Thus it can seem strange that the government has so far made no move to my in the bud a movement that is flagrantly illegal. Surely the extensive Porusuese experience of dictatorship over the past century has been

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Fascin *** FitzGerald to F

FitzGerau Portugue Vows to End Ulster Strife IRA Demonstrators Rally Outside Dail Press International

United Press International
DUBLIN — With 2,000 demon strators chanting support for IRA hunger strikers, newly elected Irish Premier Garret FizzGerald vowed to make an end to violence in Northern Ireland his top priority. "Nothing in this state can take precedence over trying to resolve the tragedy in the north," Mr. FitzGerald told the Dail (parlia-

ment) Tuesday after it selected him to replace Charles Haughey. Neither had won a majority in the

June 11 election.
Outside, 2,000 demonstrators chanted support for eight Irish nationalists on hunger strikes in Northern Ireland's Maze Prison. Four other convicts have died in the campaign to force Britain to give them the status of political prisoners rather than common

The hunger strike was made more difficult for Mr. FitzGerald to deal with, because one of the hunger strikers, Kieran Doherty, unexpectedly won election to parhiament, along with another IRA inmate, Patrick Agnew.

Coalition Pact

Parliament had to choose a premier after neither Mr. FitzGerald's Fine Gael Party nor Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail Party won a majority. Mr. FitzGerald struck a coalition pact with the Labor Party, leaving the balance of power in Tuesday's vote with six inde-

Mr. Fitzgerald said he would continue the talks on Northern Ireland started by Mr. Haughey and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"We will seek to re-establish trust and confidence between the people and the political leaders of all communities," said the 55-year-old economist, who will not be in a position to take unpopular deci-

Mr. FitzGerald was a chief architect of the 1974 Sunningdale agreement that brought Northern Ireland's Protestant and Catholic moderates together in a short-lived government

The new premier also said Mr. Haughey's administration left him with "major problems" on the

the balance of payments deficit and statesman. was at a 30-year high, unemployment of 127,000 would continue to rise, and inflation of 17 percent was held down only by food subsi-dies introduced by Mr. Haughey before the election.

Mr. FitzGerald has pledged to eliminate the deficit within four years and to cut inflation to single figures. He planned to cut income taxes 10 percent but increase taxes on luxury items.

U.K. Labor Policy Shift

LONDON (UPI) — In a major shift, the opposition Labor Party's policy group has recommended support for the remilication of Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic, party officials said Wednesday.

Commenting on the recommendation, which must be ratified by the full party, Labor leader Mi-chael Foot said he favored Irish unity but that he remains opposed to withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland at this

The current bipartisan Labor-Conservative policy guarantees that Northern Ireland remains part of Britain as long of the majority of people there wish it.

Ireland's new premier, Garret FitzGerald, leaves parliament with policemen after his election.

FitzGerald, Ex-Foreign Minister, Scholar, Facing Difficult Political Task as Premier

eventually set up his own econom-

ics consultancy and became a lec-

turer in economics at University

His approach to the Northern

Ireland question is more moderate

than those of most of his contem-

His father, Desmond was a Catholic, while his mother was an

Ulster Protestant but both were

nationalists. They joined the rebels who staged the ill-fated Easter Ris-

ing against British rule in 1916.

and were imprisoned by the British

His mother was once Shaw's secre-

String of Defeats

Free State after independence, but

a string of electoral defeats made

him bitter, and he told his son not

The young Garret studied for the law at UCD, but left to work for Aer Lingus, the fledgling state airline, planning its schedules.

After a spell as a journalist working for The Irish Times, The Economist and The Financial

Times, Mr. FitzGerald was elected

to the Senate, parliament's upper

house, for a four-year term in Then he joined Fine Gael and

Resignations Spread

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN - Mass resig-

nations by journalists spread

Wednesday to cripple the national

Ritzan press agency and shut down two of the capital's largest daily newspapers, Politiken and

The walkouts brought to 11 the

number of papers affected by a

breakdown in contract talks be-

tween the journalists' guild and the

federation of newspaper publishers. Journalists, who have been

without a contract since March 1.

were to resume talks Thursday.

the tabloid B.T.

In Denmark's Press

to go into politics.

The elder FitzGerald later became foreign minister of the Irish

Desmond FitzGerald was a poet and friend of Pound and Yeats.

after the rebellion was crushed.

College, Dublin.

DUBLIN - Garret FitzGerald. Ireland's new premier, faces one of the most difficult tasks in politics. He must lead a minority coalition government that will depend on the support of a handful of independents in parliament to put his policies into action.

In a parliamentary vote Tuesday, Mr. FitzGerald — head of the Fine Gael Party — defeated in-cumbent Charles Haughey by two votes with the backing of the Labor Party and an independent deputy. Neither Fine Gael nor Mr. Haughey's Fianna Fail Party won a majority in national elections June 11. And the coalition, with 81 votes, is still one short of a majori-

Mr. FitzGerald, 55, is a quiet. scholarly man but, according to a close associate, "make no mistake behind that soft-looking gloss there's a streak of pure steel.

Exceptional Memory

And he has had experience working within a coalition. Mr. FitzGerald served as foreign minister in the last Fine Gael-Labor coalition government, between 1973 and 1977 under Premier Liam Cosgrave, and won an inter-Ireland's Central Bank warned national reputation as a politician

New York's Fare On Subway, Bus Goes to 75 Cents

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The chairman of the Metropolitan Transporation Authority says that increases in New York City subway and bus fares to 75 cents will be approved Thursday.

Richard Ravitch, the chairman, said on Tuesday that the fare, currently at 60 cents, would rise to \$1 in two weeks if the state Legislature did not enact a tax to finance transit operations before then.

A rise of 25 percent in commuter rail fares will also be approved Thursday, with a second, equal increase to come if there is no action

Mr. Ravitch's statement means that subway and bus riders will be paying higher fares before the weekend is over. Mr. Ravitch said the second round of increases, if they are necessary, would take effect July 17.

A colleague, who requested ano-nymity, said: "His knowledge of world affairs is encyclopedic and his understanding of world affairs is extremely shrewd. He has this ing poverty.

capacity to absorb a fantastic amount of detail." as a gifted linguist. His French and Spanish are fluent and he jokes As a child, he learned to read by memorizing the European railroad with Russians in their own lantimetables and in later years taught himself economics. He

guage. Since Fine Gael's coalition defeat in 1977, Mr. FitzGerald has quietly revamped the party, strengthening the grass roots, en-

guard. Mr. FitzGerald's academic manner is often mistaken for aloofness. But Paddy Lynch, former chairman of Aer Lingus, said: "Ireland is much too small for Garret. Intellectually, he's far ahead of the work he's doing, which creates sus-

helped draw up the party's platform - proposing taxation of the wealthy with the aim of eliminat-

He and his wife Joan - married in 1947 - have three children. Mr. FitzGerald has a reputation

couraging more radical thinking and easing away from the old

picion,

Red Brigades: On Offense During a Crisis

By Michael Sheridan

Rewers ROME — The message was cold and to the point: "The trial is over ... For 30 years of anti-prole-

tarian activity ... Taliercio is con-demned to death." Giuseppe Taliercio, 54, a mana-ger in the Venice area for the Montedision chemical firm, fell

NEWS ANALYSIS

into the hands of Italy's ruthless Red Brigades on May 20. There is no appeal against proletarian jus-

tice.
Three other hostages await their while last fate in secret prisons, while last week a senior Rome policeman going home for lunch was killed by a burst of gunfire as the Brigades stepped up what the Italian press has called their new offensive. Yet the Interministry Security

Committee, a top government body supposed to co-ordinate the fight against political crime, has not met for three months because seven of its nine members are under suspension for belonging to a secret Masonic lodge. It all adds up to a political problem that is worrying everyone, even the country's powerful Communist Party.

Premier Giovanni Spadolini, who took power on Sunday, has called for an all-out effort to put down the Red Brigades. He is backed in that fight by the Communists, who recently voiced con-cern that the present political crisis had allowed the Red Brigades to

reorganize.
The Brigades certainly appear to show every sign of playing the po-litical game to its fullest. Italian commentators cite the case of Ciro Cirillo. 60, who was kidnapped in Naples on April 27 by attackers who gunned down his bodyguards in a classically executed operation.

Headed Earthquake Aid

A leading Christian Democrat, he headed the committee responsible for post-earthquake reconstruction in the region. The Brigades accuse him of exploiting the home-

less in the damaged city.

Police found five letters from
Mr. Cirillo last week in rubbish



Patrizio Peci

bins in Rome and Naples. "I beg books on Italian politics and a you to do everytying in your power because my life depends on it," he wrote, referring to a demand for publication of transcripts of his socalled trial. With criticism of earthquake relief widespread, the Brigades have been quick to seize the chance to

make political mileage from Mr. Cirillo's captivity. Giorgio Bocca, author of several



Giuseppe Taliercio

commentator on the Brigades, be-lieves mass arrests and trials have forced the terrorists back to their roots in what he calls a fifth phase. They began in the early 1970s with armed propaganda including kidnapping, moved into lethal terror-ism and then attempted to make themselves the armed wing of an ill-defined leftist movement. The fourth phase, he says, was a

strike at the heart of the state, symbolized by the kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo

Moro in 1978. Now he believes the "Brigatisti" have returned to kidnapping because it has the tactical advantage of requiring small teams and the political merit of constant tension. The Brigades are also holding an executive of the Al a Romeo auto company, Renzo Sandrucci, 53; and Roberto Peci, 25, an electri-cian who was kidnapped because

his brother Patrizio turned inform-The Brigades call Patrizio Peci a vile louse, and a senior police offi-cer said that his brother's kidnapping on June II was a strong psychological blow to government efforts to encourage others to give

information. Police searched a lake last week for Roberto Peci's body following a telephone tip, but he has since written to his brother, who is under 24-hour guard in an Italian

And the long wait is another turn of the screw for the families of all four men, whose hopes and fears now hinge on the anonymous phone call, the communiqué found in a rubbish bin or the message that will tell the police where they

Paris to Give Up Direct Control Of Broadcasting

PARIS - The new Socialist government plans to give up direct control of the state-run broadcasting system that served a succession of conservative governments for 23 years. Georges Fillioud, communications minister, declared Wednes-

Mr. Fillioud told a Cabinet meeting that a special commission will be appointed to study how to guarantee the independence of French broadcasting and to ensure access to the media by all political factions. A draft law is to be submitted to the Socialist-controlled Parliament this fall.

The announcement, in line with President Francois Mitterrand's campaign promises, may have

been timed to diffuse the growing suspicion that the Socialists plan to use television and radio much as their predecessors did - to promote the government's programs and to limit access to its oppo-

Mr. Mitterrand has pledged not

French broadcasting.

But in the last week two of the country's three network chiefs and one of the most controversial television commentators, Jean-Pierre Elkabbach, have resigned or been

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe has ended 90 years of reliance for international news on South Africa's press service with the establishment of the Zimbabwe Inter-Afri-

can News Agency.
Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. at a ceremony Tuesday marking the opening of the service's head-

Zimbabwe Opens News Agency

quarters, described the event as a

further "consolidation of our independence. The birth of Ziana brings to an end a situation that was politically intolerable."

Mr. Mugabe said Ziana will have a monopoly on news distribu-tion in Zimbabwe, but he added that "the monopoly should not be misused or abused. We expect much more factual reporting in

"I like Lufthansa."



France and Britain Record Coldest June

LONDON — June was the cold-est on record in France and Britain, and a British automobile organization advised drivers to keep the anti-freeze in their cars because of the low temperatures.

The latest women's fashions were hidden under coats and stoles during Britain's Royal Ascot racing week.

Rain and cooler-than-normal

temperatures afflicted much of northern Europe. But European Economic Community officials in Brussels said the weather could help wheat and spring barley crops in Britain, Belgium, West Germa-

In southern Europe, however, heat waves affected Spain and Greece, while the weather was normal for the season in Italy.

Russians Restrict **Buying Power of** Alien Residents

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities on Wednesday introduced new currency regulations for Moscow's foreign community, barring all businessmen and correspondents from shopping with convertible currency coupons in the capital's diplomatic shop.

A spokesman for the Foreign Trade Bank said that the coupons, essential for virtually all daily purchases, would be issued only to diplomats.

The coupons can be spent in a large Western-style supermarket that sells Soviet and imported foods for hard currency. The goods are not available for ordinary Soviet rubles.

These coupons have been available to diplomats, correspondents and businessmen since the mid-1960s. No explanation was given

The weather bureau in Bremen said recent heavy rains in northwest Germany occurred every 10 years, caused by a rain belt from southwest Europe reversing the

normal northwest weather stream.

The midnight sun was shrouded in cloud in Scandinavia. Swedish meteorologists predicted rain and cold in the area for some time.

Spain experienced its worst heat wave of the century in mid-June. Temperatures reached 44 degrees Celsius (111 Fahrenheit) in some areas, sparking forest fires and sending victims of sunstroke and severe sumburn to hospitals.

Hotel keepers anticipate a prof-itable summer, but the hot weather following a long winter drought has led to serious crop damage in

hitting tourists from northern Europe not used to temperatures averaging 39-42 degrees Celsius (102-108 Fahrenheit).

Several old people have died of

heart failure attributed to the heat. while veterinary surgeons said that more than 150 cattle being transported through Greece by train died of sunstroke.

Airport Opens In Singapore

SINGAPORE — Singapore's new Changi International Air-port, built at a cost of 1 billion Singapore dollars (\$469 mil-

lion), officially opened for civil-ian traffic Wednesday. Almost half of the 4,000-acre airport complex was reclaimed from the sea. It has a 17-story control tower and a columnfree hangar for three jumbo.

The total number of air passengers through Singapore last year was 7.2 million, and officials expected this to top 10 million by 1982.

In Eastern Europe, fluctuating temperatures have caused people to switch from light to heavy clothes and back again in recent

But officials said alternating spells of heavy summer heat and chilly periods had had no serious

effect on crops or tourism.
Still further to the East, Soviet leader Leonid 1. Brezhnev spoke of a heat wave in large areas of the Soviet Union affecting agriculture. Dry weather and unusually high temperatures have persisted for

nearly two weeks. A long-range weather forecast, however, predicted temperatures close to normal for much of the

Greece is also experiencing an exceptional heat wave, which is Held in Uganda Reported Freed

country in July.

The Associated Press
KHARTOUM, Sudan — Libyan
diplomats who had been placed
under house arrest in the Ugandan capital Kampala following accusations of plotting against the regime of President Milton Obote reportedly have been released.

ed from Kampala on Tuesday that the two diplomats were released Sunday, six days after they were confined pending investigation. It was not immediately known whether they would leave voluntarily for home or be replaced. The minister of internal affairs, John Luwizira Kirunda, describing the alleged plot against Mr. Obote, said that the Libyans had, among

The Sudan news agency report-

The agency report quoted the Libyan diplomats as denying the charges. Libya had supported the ousted regime of former President Idi Amin. Mr. Obote's regime is currently challenged by several guerrilla movements.

other actions, tried to secure land-

ing rights for one or more Libyan



-Herald Tribune-

Poland From the Inside: Calm and Hopeful, Flaunting Its Alienation From the Regime

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Pour Service

CDANSK, Poland — Jan Labecki, first secretary of the Communist Party in the Lenin Shipyard, member of Poland's Central Committee and seeker of a new form of Communist rule for his country, fidgeted as his visitor returned to the question of the banner that had been strung across the shipyard's main en-

trance early that morning.
It was now midday and the banner still hung in the spot chosen by Solidarity union activists, its neat black lettering demanding the re-lease of Poland's political prisoners. Soon, re-gional officials would be passing beneath it as they gathered at the shipyard to elect delegates to the national Communist Party Congress, and Mr. Labecki was acknowledging that the banner would still be there to greet them.

"Find somebody to take it down," the party administrator, challenged his questioner.

administrator challenged his questioner. There would be trouble, and whoever took it down would be out of a job and would never get another job here... Solidarity is giving the

orders right now."

Poland's national revolt against three decades of misrule and repression has turned the country into an ideological no-man's-land in the days leading toward the party congress that starts July 14. A surge of open nationalism, political activity and freedom of expression makes it seem that the Iron Curtain has been parted at the Polish frontier.

The fear that has been the cement of Soviet rule in Eastern Europe has been turned. In Gdansk, the party and its police fear the people, not vice versa. Communist Party officials are actually running for election to their jobs, in secret balloting, and they cannot yet know where this novel experience will lead.

Neither can the police, who would normally have yanked down the Solidarity banner at the shipyard. Nor can the censors, who normally would have halted the unvarnished reporting appearing in the Polish press and curbed the outpourings of Polish men and women who are excitedly telling each other what has hap-pened to them, and their country, under 35 vears of Communist rule.

A reporter asks a Polish activist what help the United States could send and is told, calmly, in the hearing of a dozen persons in a pub-lic place. "How about tanks?"

In this new Poland, it takes a well-publicized outburst by Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania, backed by a threatening letter from the Kremlin, to stir the old fear and give a little backbone to the police and censors. Mr. Kania's promise of a crackdown is not an end to this season of dissent but an acknowledgment of the enormous task his weakened govern-ment faces in trying to get the genie of democ-racy back into the bottle.

Seen from inside, Poland's revolt looks dramatically different than when it is viewed from Washington against the backdrop of the Kremlin and the White House muttering menacingly at each other or at the Poles. Here, the periodic threats of global conflict are adjuncts to a subtle, cosmopolitan and highly risky internal power game that is not obeying

"People talk about a power struggle, but power lies on the sidewalk and nobody picks it up," said Father Josef Tischner, an influential Roman Catholic theologian in Krakow. Andrzej Gwiazda, Solidarity's deputy leader, said: "We're doing our best to convince the government it is a government. Maybe that is why we argue so much with it.'

That sentiment contains the core of the Polish paradox. Many opponents of the party fear that its government will simply disintegrate one day, provoking a Soviet invasion. Church leaders. Solidarity members and intellectuals who accent this view maneuver in silent complicity with party reformers to keep the government affoat long enough for it to be com-

The Poles appear to be too busy trying to advance and understand the transformation in their society to keep asking themselves if the Russians are going to invade. Instead, it is the profound human experience within the Polish revolt that occupies them.

A West German businessman who has traded for years with Poland replies to questions about the new situation there.

"It is a mess," he says. "But a hopeful one, prom-

ising one?"

"My God, no. It is an awful mess. Before, we placed our orders with a factory manager and we got deliveries at the right price, on time, more or less. But now, you have to talk to three Solidarity guys, a priest and the factory manager who can't give you any commitment. Prices are already up 20 percent and they still want to raise them more. No, it's impossible."

Two dominant impressions emerge from the comments of several score of Polish Communist Party officials, Solidarity members, journalists, steelworkers, farmers and others interviewed during a week in Warsaw, Gdansk and

The first is an almost total alienation of the population from its ruling class, expressed in the most open and visible way imaginable in a country subject to totalitarian rule for 35

The second is the consequent turning inward of that population on its own resources. While the ideological hurricanes sweep the ground around them, Poles evidence a gentle human concern in personal contacts, almost as if they are celebrating the collapse of barriers that ideology had sought to erect among them. The mood in the long lines for food and other goods is unfailingly calm and courteous.

The seemingly complete disgust of the peo-ple for the rulers, who are seen, particularly in the last decade, as having driven the country into national bankruptcy through miscalculations and a policy of lies and deception, powers the still evolving drive for democratic freedoms in a Poland that would remain in the Warsaw Pact and have a Socialist economy run for the first time for working-class inter-

Three often conflicting goals seem to be gathered in loose harness around the Polish revolt, at times racing in the same direction, but usually wildly pulling against each other and making the revolt seem to outsiders to hurch from crisis to crisis without direction.

From Mr. Kania on down, the Poles want to keep the Russians out. Secondly, many Poles n convinced that the Communist Party here must be reformed through democratic procedures to regain a minimal measure of consent from the population to govern — a consent that does not now exist.

Equally urgently, moderates in Solidarity and in the party voice a need to work together to resolve the economic disaster that Poland faces. But a major struggle still looms over the conditions of that cooperation, with Solidarity wanting to "control" economic reform without taking the "co-responsibility" for it, as the par-

ty urges.

This much has been clear for several months. What has changed recently is that the most important struggle in Poland no longer pits Solidarity directly against the party. The confrontation has moved inside each organization as Solidarity and the Communists prepare tion as Solidarity and the Communists prepare for their separate national congresses and seek political programs that define their aims and, inevitably, who is in charge.

With his twin warnings that the Russians have drawn a line and that reforms must nonetheless continue, Mr. Kania has moved to contain both his party's ideological conservatives and grass-roots reformers. Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, apparently against the advice of some of his closest aides, has chosen to emphasize moderation and responsible behavior, to give Mr. Kania some breathing room.

"Lines outside the shops in my neighborhood are good news. It means there is something in them to buy." — A Polish journalist.

Each side gives the impression, for the moment, of waiting to see if internal divisions will cause the other to lose the cohesiveness that has brought power with it. In this view, the Soviet Union has also chosen to wait, while trying to influence this internal process through threats as an alternative to invasion.

The outcome is uncertain, but almost all of those interviewed insisted on one point as essential: Something approaching the current level of freedom of expression and association out a bloody repression directed from Moscow. Even then, a number of Poles said, much of the spirit of their revolt would remain to haunt the Russians. That, they added, is one reason they believe there will be no invasion.

They could be tragically wrong. But even so, the invading Russians would find that the revolution they came to stop had in many ways already occurred, at least on a psychological

The censor sat across the cocktail lounge table sipping a double Scotch, explaining v his government had failed and the revolt had

Despite his liberal credentials and beliefs, Karol Macuzynski is an influential member of the parliamentary committee that is drafting a new censorship law to determine the legal limits of what is said or printed in the "renewed" Poland. This law is crucial, he said, because the current turmoil is a crisis of faith.

It started, he said, with the sudden shifting priorities, and of style, when fast-moving Edward Gierek took over from the stolid Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1970 and immediately set out to give workers cars and consumer goods to ease the pressures that led to Mr. Gomul-

Gomulka said workers didn't need cars. But Gierek wanted to do everything, to please all the people that Gomulka was always quarreling with. He opened the gates for Poles to travel; he got the license, the technology and the bank loans from the West, and he traveled all over the country to hold meetings.

In the first five years, it was dynamic, and nobody asked where the money was going. Then the growth stopped and the leadership couldn't admit it. The meetings became empty, part of a completely autocratic way of ruling, and the leaders became victims of their own propaganda, that propaganda of success. The unbearable part was hearing how well we were doing, when we knew how poorly we were

doing."
The borrowed money continued to flood in and through mismanfrom the West, however, and through misman-agement, corruption, or both, Mr. Gierek's icutenants invested enormous sums in industrial white elephants that produced worthless goods, put the country \$27 billion in debt, polluted the countryside and eventually angered vorkers and consumers.

Mr. Macuzynski maintained that his fellow members of the Sejm (parliament) and the par-ty leadership accept the idea that free discussion and reporting are necessary to clean up the mess. The censorship law, which will restrict only items of national security, obscenity, war propaganda and religious intolerance, will "contain 90 percent of what Solidarity says it wants," he said.

The quietest line in central Warsaw twists along the front corridor of a drab, five-story office building converted a few weeks before into a headquarters for Solidarity. In the lobby of this visible symbol of Solidarity's new permanence and problems, volumes of poetry written by Poland's Nobel Prize-winning Czeslaw Milosz are on sale.

Printed in Paris by emigré groups and still officially banned in Poland, the books are sold at an even faster clip than the stylish Solidarity badges, banners and T-shirts now in vogne in

Solidarity is careful not to provoke the authorities by boasting of such sales. But they are not clandestine. They are part of the breaking of a long silence by the uprising that has become to be known by, and protected by, the

name Solidarity. Zbigniew Bujak, a factory worker, described the silence this way: "The school only let us know that there was knowledge which it was unable to convey. The press informed us every day that it was not telling us everything about

At 27, Mr. Bujak has become one of the three or four top officials in Solidarity who work quietly in Mr. Walesa's shadow to organize and shape a mass trade union out of the enthusiasm and support of the 10 million to 12 million people -- nearly one-third of the population - who have joined the movement.

These organizers wrestle with the internal dangers that success has brought to Solidarity. Mr. Bujak and the others remain a primary target of Mr. Kania's saber-rattling because of the differences among them over Solidarity's

strategy toward the party and the government.

Those differences have given the party leadership a chance to fight back, to heighten the chances of fragmentation within Solidarity by convincing Poles that Solidarity has split into clear camps of "moderates" and "radicals." In this strategy, the government would blame economic chaos on the radicals and seek ac-commodation with the moderates to avoid new

confrontation, especially before the party congress convenes July 14.

Mr. Bujak appears to have come down with Mr. Walesa on the side of trusting Mr. Kania and a new party leadership to deliver on the promises gained from confrontation. He worries that Solidarity may have gained too much

We are amateurs at this," he said in a second-floor office as he sifted, with a slightly overwhelmed air, through organizational re-ports from factories. "We need professional organization to handle 10 million people and the trust they have put in our union after the failures of other institutions for the past 35 years. We should have had the structure first so we could welcome members in where we were ready, but it happened the other way."

Two blocks away, an hour later, Andrzej Gwiazda takes two packets of sugar out of a small carrying case as he orders coffee and sits down, his back to the wall of the crowded coffeehouse. A childhood in a Russian prison camp in World War II taught him "not to be afraid of polar bears" and to be prepared for anything, Solidarity's deputy leader says with a laugh. The waitress tells him they are out of coffee. He settles for lemonade.

Mr. Gwiazda is the engineer of Solidarity. His manner suggests the long career of an un-derground activist somewhat uncomfortable with being above ground now.

'In March, the Politburo realized that Solidarity was a permanent element that could not be broken down overnight," he said. "So they have changed tactics, trying to weaken and to civilize us in their own way. They are trying to blame food shortages on Solidarity. They manipulate the crime statistics upward and blame that on Solidarity.... What we face now is a well-prepared and long-range action against Solidarity. And we must respond."

It is on internal differences that Mr. Kania and ultimately the Kremlin must pin their hopes for a Solidarity that can be tamed, or alternatively, one whose failures can be used as a pretext for a crackdown that would gain

some popular support.

But these differences may in the end be overshadowed by the impressive agreement among men like Mr. Bujak and Mr. Gwiazda which centers on the acceptance of Solidarity's plan for workers' councils that would overhaul and run the major state economic activities.

It is the week that the government has permitted Lech Walesa to go to Geneva to be Poland's primary speaker at the International Labor Organization. There is evident pride in Mr. Walesa's entourage over his performance. But there is also concern that, as one of the aides closest to Solidarity's leader puts it, "the government has suddenly become intelligent enough to try to make life very comfortable for us instead of very difficult. Our credibility is what makes us a national force, and we must protect it against such a

"Several times a day now I have to remind myself that I am now carrying on real discussions with people, not just giving orders. It is part of the adjustment we all have to go through in this new environment. I will learn that, or I will have to go."

Halfway up the party ladder in terms of age and seniority, Tadeusz Zareba admits to hav-ing had difficulty in adjusting to "this fascination with democracy" that has been sweeping Poland. He is one of the Central Committee's top staff members, and he has come through the upheaval shocked but with a chance of surviving. Up to a point, he favors what has hap-pened to the party he has belonged to for 31

"In this country now, the authorities will have to get used to spending so much of their time answering criticism," said Mr. Zareba. 'Criticizing the government, even without basis at times, has become a lasting element of Polish political life. It is not the most rational method of spending your time, or ruling the country, but it is necessary after this eruption

He believes that the congress elections are reviving a party that "had become so passive before the total criticism that blamed the entire party for everything. The party is rebuilding itself from the base level through democratic means that were not used much before last August, Reasonable people in Solidarity know they need a strong party trusted by the people. We are not lighting Solidarity now. We want to influence the character of Solidarity. It should be a constructive element in Socialist

Did he see any circumstance that could lead to a Soviet invasion? Nothing short of a civil war here in Poland. I don't know what the authorities would do in

that event. And I don't foresee any such possi-

"But it is important to remember that Poland is not an island. Geographically and politically, we are part of a given political system and a military alliance. This system is the base of our security, our integrity as a state. We regained our western territories [from Germany] as part of this system, and that is a guarantee of Poland as it is within its present borders...Poland is not only part of the Socialist system, but an important part. What happens here cannot be a neutral thing."

Ouestion to a Solidarity activist:"Can you trust the army?"

Answer:"We trust the sol-

When party officials talk about "anti-Socialist elements" in Poland, they usually have in mind Jacek Kuron and his fellow intellectuals in the Committee for Social Self-Defense, known as KOR. In the past two decades, Mr. Kuron has spent six years in prison and has been harassed by police repeatedly, when he is out of jail, because of his public campaign for democratic freedoms.

But the party is not likely to be overjoyed to hear that Mr. Kuron now says KOR "has finished its existence" and gone out of business. The reason is that KOR has moved into Soli-darity, and its members have become intellectual and spirtual advisers to the union.

Mr. Kuron is helping Solidarity shape a pro-gram that would lead to reforms in political institutions in Poland, but he is not ready to talk about it specifically before the Solidarity

congress.

"The important struggle now is for concept, that will solve our for system, for the program that will solve our problems," he said. "That is occurring both within the party and within Solidarity right

He is fairly sure that this debate and its results will not trigger Soviet intervention be-youd the current psychological war directed at the Politburo and Solidarity.

What I remember, though, is a story about

the man who thought he was a mouse. After six months, a psychiatrist convinced him that he was not a mouse. And as he goes to open the door he says to himself, 'I know that I'm not a mouse, and the doctor knows I'm not a

Behind the roar of the ideological battles and the world power games, much of what is happening in Poland is a struggle of genera-tions, a thrusting for power and position by younger people who have, until now, seen the roads to these goals blocked by an ossified buresucracy that rewarded mediocrity, longevity and as well as blind obediance to the party.

"We knew immediately that this was our last chance," said Mieczysław Gil, a steelworker in Krakow who has been elected head of the regional Solidarity organization. "I am 37. I knew that if Solidarity didn't work, I would never have another chance to help make a different Poland."

We are working to make sure this plant belongs to the nation, and not to the state, said Stanislaw Handzlik, Mr. Gil's deputy at the Nova Huta steelworks. "Until now, we have had a shortage of wise people, of people put in power because of intellectual ability in-stead of ideological acceptability."

In the party, the upheaval has also embol-

dened the few, younger officials who had been working for reform from within. The prospect of fair elections has suddenly turned risk-taking into an acceptable, indeed necessary, part of Communist rule.

Jan Broniek began campaigning for direct elections within the party before Solidarity forced the issue last year. He is one of two party secretaries re-elected last month to the seven-member district committee in Krakow. Of the 433 delegates elected to the district conference, he estimated that only 30 percent had been elected to a party office before this year. The five party secretaries not re-elected "will

have to find other jobs now, I guess," Mr. Bronick said in a small conference room at the party's headquarters in Krakow. "Bad decisions on investments in tractors our farmers can't use, color television factories that produce too costly goods, and trucks that are not suited for our roads have created an atmosphere in which changes have to be made." In Gdansk, where it all started, Mr. Labecki, the 37-year-old first secretary in the shipyard.

easily won re-election to the Central Committee, a body he reportedly shocked last year by confronting it with, and endorsing, what were to become Solidarity's strike demands. "New faces mean new credibility for the

party," Mr. Labecki said. "But a simple exchange of leadership is not enough. The party has to get rid of the notion that it has the exclusive recipe for wisdom and efficiency and has to listen to the people much more. We can have a democracy that would be competitive with Western democracies, and that will be built on true Socialism, too.

Asked how the form of Communist rule in this kind of Poland would differ from that of the Soviet Union, Mr. Labecki said:

"It is like taking a garment from an older brother. You can get in it, but the sleeves are too short, the pants are too long. If you want to take it as your own, you have to trim it here and let it out there ... A new Polish history is being created now. But we take into account our address and the address of our neighbors. We assure the security of the nation."

As archbishop of Krakow before becoming Pope John Paul II, Karol Wojtyla left a strong imprint on Poland. His friend, Father Tischner, believes that the pope in effect paved the way for what has happened since August by bringing a new public sense of unity and pride to the Poles, particularly through his 1979 visit and through opening churches in Krakow to study groups that helped identify the government's shortcomings.

Now we must provide a new morality, a new ethical practice that will in turn create its own religious and political experiences." Fa-ther Tischner said. "But we must stay in the realm of practice. Czechoslovakia made the mistake of trying to invent a new Socialism, and the Soviet Union reacted. You have to live within the framework of the illusion that Socialism with a human face already exists in the Soviet Union, that you are not going to invent something that already exists.

"We are sentenced to be ruled by the Communist Party," he said with a smile. "Some optimists think it can be a party that will have the role of the British queen in our new arrangement. I am not that optimistic, but the party may know now that it does not have to rule in every area of our society. Maybe the party knows now that it can trust the nation."



Workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk conducting a political debate last year.

As Foreign Aid Dwindles, Poor Nations Grow Poorer 1

By Ann Crittenden New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — They're calling it "aid fatigue" in Washington, a pervasive public indifference and active legislative opposition to foreign assistance. Staff members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are complaining that as foreign aid shifts away from big infrastructure projects to rural development programs, corporate lobbyists have vanished, leaving church groups to carry the ball. And as one assistant noted, "they have less clout with Congress."

Not only in the United States, but all over the world, the level of foreign aid is dropping like a water table in August. Less and less aid is flowing to the poorest countries that need it most, particularly the small states in Africa be-low the Sahara. Last year, according to World Bank calculations, only 35 percent of official development assistance went to low-income countries, as against 48 percent in 1970. Partly as a result of this trend, the gap between the rest of the international community is widen-

ing rapidly.
"In the 1960s, aid flows from the developed countries increased by 18 percent a year, making possible, for example, the remarkable per-formance of the Indian agricultural sector," Shahid J. Burki, chief of the World Bank's policy planning division, said. "But for the next 10 years we expect a rate of growth in aid of about half that. Without more assistance, we expect virtually no [economic] growth, or even a decline in growth rates, in sub-Sahara Africa in the next decade, and growth of about 1.5 percent a year in Asia, compared to 3.5 percent a decade ago." Mr. Burki labeled these inequities "the most important development problem facing us."

Possible Solutions

Most development experts suggest three possible solutions. One is to persuade wealthy nations to give more aid, which seems unlikely in view of current trends. Official development assistance, or foreign aid, consists of bilateral grants of money, food and loans at less than market terms from governments of industrial-ized countries and OPEC, and multilateral aid given by the World Bank, regional develop-ment banks and the United Nations. From 1977 to 1979, the latest year for which complete figures are available, official development assistance declined in real terms. Assistance from the Soviet Union, as Robert S. McNamara, outgoing president of the World Bank, has noted, "is so small as to be scarcely measurable." The Russians devote .04 percent of their gross national product to foreign aid, compared with an average of 37 percent for the 17 members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Paris-based organization of non-Communist in-

United States foreign aid last year amounted to 27 percent of GNP; by 1982, that will

drop to 20 percent (1.1 percent of the U.S. slide budget). At the same time, the United States will spend 6 percent of GNP (27 percent of its most budget) on the military. In real terms, the \$7.7 keV billion in foreign aid requested by the Reagan administration for fiscal 1982 is less than half the amount given by the United States in 1955 and somewhat less than the 57.3 billion given

U.S. support for the International Development Association, the "soft loan" window of the World Bank, has become so unpopular on Capitol Hill that the U.S. contribution to the organization has dwindled from a high of 42 percent of the total to 27 percent today. The 1982 U.S. contribution of \$850 million is now under challenge in Congress, and most observers are saying the full U.S. negotiated commitment to the development association (\$3.24) billion for the next three years) will not be paid up for four or five years. The development association's lending capability will be burt — to the detriment of the poorest countries, which receive about 92 percent of the

An alternative to increased aid would be arechanneling of existing aid, bilateral and multilateral, to the neediest nations. This, too, flies in the face of existing trends. World Bank calculations indicate that of the \$17 billion in aid from all contributing nations, only \$6 billion went to the poorest countries, defined as those with per capital annual incomes of \$370 or six is less. The bulk of U.S. development aid goes to a plant. military clients such as Israel, Egypt and Turkey, and the Reagan administration has asserted its intention to further tilt in that direction by concentrating aid on "key" countries and strategic regions.

Earlier this month, for example, the administration announced a new \$3-billion package of economic and military assistance to Pakistan, next door to Soviet-occupied Afghanistan. In recent Senate testimony, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan defended the commitment to the International Development Association by explaining that 7 of its top 10 recipient countries were on the periphery of the Indian Ocean, an area of strategic interest to the United States. Another possibility for relief for the worst-off nations would be a way to automatically generate international funds for development. Among the proposals are taxes on arms production or exports, oil exports, seabed mining, even taxes on the brain drain from developing nations.

Virtually none of these proposals is politi-

cally feasible, however. If one were enacted, revenues would be modest, the largest tax suggested — a \$1-a-barrel levy on oil exports —:

nelding only \$1 billion a year.

Next week the World Bank gains a new. sident, A.W. Clausen, the former president of the Bank of America. With this background, many expect that Mr. Clausen will encourage more co-linancing between the bank and pri-vate lenders. But it is milikely that such devices can increase capital flows into the poorest and least credit-worthy - countries.

The politics of foreign aid Aid figures represent the total of funds committed to developing countries by the industrialized nations* and multilisteral apencies Pogrest GMP per capital Countries (1978, in dollars) t Council World Barth

Recordings

Listening to the the Digital Future in Sound

New York Times Sortes
NEW YORK — Giant steps are usually taken by minute. taken by giants, nobody else having the requisite stride. Last month the world of audio was treated to the spectacle of two giants stepping boldly in tandem for the future. Re-fore a gathering of technical experts and re-porters in New York, Sony of Japan and Phi-lips of the Netherlands showed and played

prototypes of what they confidently propose as the digital phonograph of tomorrow.

To define the concept of a digital phonograph, we must distinguish between the currently available "digital" discs and the future format. What are currently sold as digital discs aren't really digital. The designation merely means that digital techniques were used at the studio to make the master tape from which the record is derived. But there is nothing digital about the record itself.

Not All Sound Captured

To make the music playable on present-day turntables, the digital master must still be converted into a conventional non-digital LP platter. The hitch is that not all the sound expurred on the digital master recording can he squeezed into the record groove. Loud passages must often be scaled down to be trackable by the stylus, and soft passages must be raised in volume to override the surface noise inherent in all conventional records. The net result is partial loss of dynamic range, i.e., the natural span between loud and soft is arbitrarily narrowed. This alters the artistic interpretation of the music, lessens its expressiveness and emotional impact. By contrast, the record players developed by Philips and Sony brings the digital advantage into the home, delivering the uncartailed sound of the digital studio recording.

The Sony and Philips devices operate on the same principle and use the same type of record. Both are quite small - about the size of a cigar box - and the record is no bigger than a teacop saucer. Measuring only 41/2 inches in diameter it slips easily into one's pocket. Yet it contains two hours of music (one hour per side), which is twice the play-

ing time of current LP records. The signifi-cant difference, however, is not size but the totally different manner in which the sound is inscribed on the disc.

Digital systems can be defined as devices m which information of any kind (sound, images, written words or numbers) are stored, transmitted or processed in the form of elec-trical pulses which represent numbers. Applied to music, this means that audible fre-quencies and loudness levels are encoded as binary numbers — the kind of figures com-puters can handle. Translated into such numbers, the musical signal becomes immune to noise and distortion; for the numbers are rigidly defined and permit no random variations or ambiguities

On the small records used in the Philips/Sony system, the numbers are represented by microscopic pits in the surface and blank spaces between. A small laser — the crucial element in the new phonograph thines a beam on these pits and counts them like pebbles in an abacus. The "count" is then converted by a special circuit into musical equivalents, such as pitch, timbre and ess. Since nothing but the laser lightbeam touches the record, there is no wear. For this reason, digital discs of this kind may prove to be the ideal medium for archives, outlasting any other mode of message preservation — even engraved stone, which crumbles with age.

In both the Philips and Sony prototypes, the laser scans the disc from underneath, discerning the tiny pits, which are about 0.6 microns wide and 0.2 microns deep. To get some notion of these dimensions, consider that the printed period at the end of this sentence has a diameter of about 500 microns. These infinitesimal dimensions allow the small disc to hold a total of about 12 billion bits of information.

As for the sound, it can only be described as superb. These tiny discs - when played through amplifiers and speakers of commensurate quality - produce music in a way that simply rivets one's attention. It is like sitting next to the players, and I suspect that it would be difficult to listen to music so vividly reproduced in a casual manner.

The digital disc will also render unnecessary all kinds of record care. No more rushes and cleaners — and you needn't hesitate to lend your records to fumble-fingered friends. The laser beam searches out the music from beneath a plastic coating that makes the record virtually invulnerable. The light beam "sees" right through surface blemishes to the pristine information below.

Price Estimated at \$700

Though the technical feasibility of the laser phonograph has been convincingly demonstrated, it may be some time before it becomes a consumer reality. The commercial intricacies of launching a wholly new recording format on a worldwide basis are staggering. Even so, Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp., foresees the introduction of the laser phonograph in Europe by next year and in the United States before the end of 1983. No price has yet been set for the laser player, which plugs into existing amplifiers and receivers just like any other turntable. Informed guesses center around \$700, which is no greater than that of current high-quality turntables and may drop later when greater production economies are achieved. As one of the world's foremost record firms, Philips may be relied upon to provide the initial repertory. CBS is also involved in this development, and licensing agreements with other record producers will assure an ample catalogue in the new format.

The new development has triggered fear for the obsolescence of all conventional phonographs. Such fears seem premature. For one thing, the price alone will limit the appeal of the new format regardless of its superior merit. Besides, to replace the approximately 80 million conventional record players in the United States alone may well take another 20 years. Until then, the traditional phonograph and its new digital offspring are likely to coexist in much the same way as cassettes and discs are doing today.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 1 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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"Great films always involve dif-

Movies

10 Weeks That Shook the Mexican Film World

By Richard Boudreaux

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TEPOTZOTLAN, Mexico The Soviet director Sergei Bondarchuk is making an ambitious double feature about the Mexican and Russian revolutions, with thousands of extras on horseback, and epic struggles on and off

In 10 weeks of filming, Bondarchnk entertained bystanders with meticulously recreated battles at five locations. Hundreds of townspeople got to see six takes of the same victory by Emiliano Zapata's rebeis in Tepotzotlan Square.

Even before the shooting ended Saturday, the Mexican part of the movie was being panned here as an overpriced, shallow treatment of the country's peasant upheaval, a trivialized prelude to the Russian revolution that Bondarchuk will film in Leningrad.

The success of "Campanas Roias" (Bells of Freedom) is import-Mexican 20v which invested \$1.25 million. The film is a pet project of President Jose Lopez Portillo's administration and the first of several co-productions planned with Spain. France and the Soviet Union.

Agreement on Theme

The Mexicans and Russians greed on a theme: the life of John the American journalist whose sympathetic coverage of both revolutions is recorded in his books "Insurgent Mexico" and Ten Days That Shook the World." Nor was there any quarrel about the director. Bondarchuk --who filmed "War and Peace" in the late '60s - had once planned a film on Reed in Russia, but the project fell through.

Franco Nero was cast as Reed in "Campanas Rojas" and thrown into a production crew with two other Italians, 18 Russians, 60 Mexicans, Swiss actress Ursula Andress and four interpreters. There are times," he said, "when

nobody understands anybody." The first misunderstanding inolved Bondarchuk's script. The Mexicans read it and cringed. There were eight revisions and weeks of bickering that prompted

at all but a clone of pinot noir.

Carlos Ortiz Tejeda to quit as di-rector of the Mexican government movie company.

"We thought Bondarchuk, being a distinguished director and a Soviet deputy, would offer a serious Marxist analysis of our revolu-tion," Ortiz Tejeda said. "Instead, he gave us a Hollywood caricature full of stupidities and inaccuracies little things that showed he knew little about our history and

The director agreed to cat a scene in which Pancho Villa kneels to beg a stay of execution, references to a homosexual adviser of Zapata, a dialogue between Reed

to President Lopez Portillo on Mexican Independence Day and U.S. soldiers in Vietnam.

The director improvised the final script on location, restoring the interview between Reed and Zapata, who never met in real life. The Mexican newspaper Excelsior asked: "What confidence does the rest of this film deserve?"

Mexico will get distribution rights for each 2-hour-10-minute part of "Campanas Rojas" in an estimated 35 percent of the world market for considerably less than the corresponding percentage of

Uno Mas Uno said the government had been "deceived into thinking Mexico's name would be elevated" and said the money should have been spent to make 10 good "national films."

Even so, the Mexican newspaper

ferences of opinion," Bondarchuk said. He said his film is not intended as pure history. "The Mexican and Russian revolutions were the two greatest events of the 20th century," he added. "The film treats them as great murals. It is like 'War and Peace,' but without Tolstoy's excellent script."

The London Stage

A Delightful 'Shoemakers' Holiday'

By Sheridan Morley

ONDON - I have seldom approached the National Theatre with less enthusiasm than for the opening of the new Olivier the opening of the new Orivier stage production of "The Shoe-makers' Holiday." In the first place it is directed by John Dexter, who like Peter Hall has been getting alarmingly operatic of late. Secondly, like Morris dancing and the Henley Regatta, "The Shoe-makers' Holiday" has always seemed to be one of those ritual English celebrations which ought to be a lot more fun than they ever turn out to be, and thirdly it comes into that uneasy category of muse-um pieces which occasionally have to be revived simply because some-body somewhere once decided they were to remain a part of the national (and therefore National Theatre) repertoire.

So much for prejudice. What really is at the Olivier is an evening of considerable delight, a celebration of London perfectly timed for a St. Paul's wedding, and at long last proof that the National is beginning to think and work like a resident team instead of a collection of guest stars.

By Terry Robards New York Three Service

The variety called the Napa gamay is the same as the French gamay. There is also a California varietal called gamay beaujolais, not a gamay

Could it be that the California producers have been doing something

wrong? Is there a secret that has not yet been discovered in California?

The answers are uncertain, but a wine of Beaujolais style and charm has been produced here from the 1980 vintage, made by a Frenchman.

Georges Dubocuf, whose name is well known to connoisseurs of Bean-

jolais, came here last year and accepted the challenge inherent in California gamays. With financial backing from Tom Jordan of the Jordan Vineyard and Winery in Healdsburg, and using facilities of Souverain Cellars in Geyserville, Dubocut tried to recreate the essence of Beaniglais in a California wine. He has succeeded.

He made sure that the overest users of the sures levels and a california wine.

wines, and this was part of its charm. The suspicion is strong ald be consumed within the next six months or so.

middle-class Londoner's riposte to Shakespeare. Its hero is the cobbler union-leader who becomes lord mayor, its characters defiantly neither princes nor panpers. Where Shakespeare exclusively concerned himself with high life and low life, Dekker goes straight to the middle, and when the king does finally put in an appearance it is as a supporting player at Simon Eyre's mayoral

A play much beloved of amateur dramatic societies, since it allows large groups of people to stand around on stage drinking and hammering and roistering without much need for close acquaintance. with the plot, "The Shoemakers' Holiday" is also a very careful tapestry of London life at the turn of its century, and Julie Trevelyan Oman's triple-arched set, with its cintiered central shoemakers' den, is a marvelous reflection of that.

While on the other side of Waterloo Bridge the Royal Shakespeare Company is camping around with Michael Bogdanov's around with Michael Bogdanov's shamefully travestied "Knight of the Buruing Pestle," Dexter has in contrast gone for an utterly faithful rendering of the play, which points up the essential simplicity of its structure. We therefore get Simon Eyre's rise to Guildhall matched by the two subrilots about matched by the two subplots about star-crossed lovers, but it is in indi-vidual moments that this production truly triumphs.

When, for instance, Eyre's journeyman Rafe returns from the wars he throws open the top half of a stable door at the back of the set and there is general rejoicing at his safe homecoming. Until, that is, he throws open the lower half of the door and we see that the wars have left him with one leg. In lighter vein there are also marvelous es about the birth of unionism, both in the text and in Dexter's production, where Hodge and Firk, Eyre's two henchmen, manage to spend an entire evening on the verge of downing often invisi-

bie tools.

Throughout there is a tremendous sense of a lost London; bells ring out, chamber pots get emptied out of doors, ladies with names like Cicely Burntrinket come in to be laughed at; Dekker's language is a thesaurus of localized geo-graphic or scatological insults and all the basic jokes are here, from foreigners who have to be shouted at to a finale in which Eyre's wife comes on dressed as Elizabeth I while the king himself bears an alarming resemblance to Olivier's

The danger is that the whole affair will degenerate into a period beer commercial, but Dexter avoids that through superb casting: though Alfred Lynch seems at first to lack the sheer showbiz chutzpah needed become lord mayor and have Shrove Tuesday made a cobblers' holiday, he finalwins through on sheer quiet charm, while Peter Lovstrom as

Written in 1599, Thomas Dek- Rafe, John Normington and John ers, and above all David Yelland as the king ensure a pageant of constant delight.

It is bard to see how Dekker could have written a play more intimately concerned with the origins of "the gentle craft," but what Dexter and Oman have done is open it up so that it becomes a bawdy, lively parade in which you can almost smell the straw in the city streets. The result is a production reeking of London, and if we get any hot summer nights they'd be well advised to move the whole thing out onto the Thames terraces and finish it with fireworks.

All too briefly to the Riverside Studios in Hammersmith came the American Open Theater director, Joseph Chaikin, with his remark-able solo rendition of two Samuel Beckett pieces, drawn from the novels "How It Is" and "Texts for Nothing." Now called simply "Texts," this is an hourlong monologue designed it would seem to make us reconsider our notion of Beckett as a poet of nothing but terminal despair. Dressed as a va-guely Chaplinesque tramp, and backed on an empty stage by a spotlit bowler and a spotlit cane as if to underline the similarity, Chaikin comes out to intone a sequence of jokes ("Nothing like breathing your last to put new life into you' "There is no obligation to be dead, provided you make no bones about it") and disconnected cries 5.40 1 .350 6 .24 1.49 1 .24 1 .25 1 .25 1 .24 1 .44 1 .44 1 .44 1 .14 1 .14 1 .14

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But where most English, indeed European, actors settle for bleak defeat when playing Beckett, Chai-kin goes in like a boxer determined to win through, despite the un-numerable booby traps in his path, to some sort of understanding about why he has been put there. What emerges is an amazing celebration of the human spirit and its apparently unconquerable talent for aimless survival. Chaikin as a director already has a distin-guished place in any history of 1960s American theater; Chaikin as an actor is a great discovery, and it would be good to know that next time he takes to the boards it might be for a little longer.

The Tower of Pisa Tilts a Bit More

United Press Internal PISA — The Leaning Tower of Pisa is tilting even more and is in need of special care to prevent it from toppling over, a team of Italian researchers said Tuesday.

Two specialists from the Institute of Topography at the University of Pisa and a surveyor who made their annual check of the landmark said the marble tower had moved three thousandths of an inch since last year. The 179-foot tower, built 807

years ago, has settled 8.2 feet into its clay foundation on one side over the years, tilting 14 feet off the perpendicular at its summit.

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(Continue on Page 8)

A California Beaujolais? TTEALDSBURG, Calif. — The quality of California wine has risen drastically in recent years, as every devotee knows by now, but it is id also true that the Californians have been more successful with some One of the more clusive conquests has been the gamay, the basic grape of Beaujolais, which has stubbornly resisted virtually all efforts by California producers to achieve the same quality levels as in the French Beaujolais country. Adding to the troubles is confusion over grape name.

He made sure that the grapes were of the sugar levels and acidity that he specified, and chose a blend of 45 percent Napa gamay, 45 percent gamay beaujolais and 10 percent petite sirah. His goal was to make a Beaujolais-style wine with whatever grapes it took to create that style.

Beaujolais-style wine with whatever grapes it took to create that style. The wine was made in a time-honored Beaujolais way, using the so-called carbonic maceration method in which uncrushed grapes are placed in fermenting tanks and the weight of the grapes themselves releases the juice. Carbon dioxide generated by fermentation replaces the oxygen in the tanks, producing an atmosphere that preserves freshness in the wine by prevening oxidation. The technique has been practiced by producers here for years, but apparently Dubocuf's method is slightly different or carbonic maceration itself is not the key.

In a testing at the lorday Winesy, the wine served slightly chilled as In a tasting at the Jordan Winery, the wine, served slightly chilled, as Beaujolais should be, was medium red in color, with a classic fruity Beauch is aroma. It was floral, light in body, very fruity yet crisp and as only 11.5 percent alcohol, somewhat lower than most premi-

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Page 9 Thursday, July 2, 1981 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Conoco, Rheinbraun in Joint Coal Venture From Agency Disputches
NEW YORK — Consolidation Coal Co., a subsidiary of Conoco, an-

neunced Tuesday that it had agreed to form a joint venure with Rhein-ische Braunkohlenwerke (Rheinbraun), a major West German mining

company, to develop up to five new coal mines in southwestern Pennsylvania. The deal includes a long-term sales agreement.

Consolidation, the second-largest U.S. coal company, said the project could eventually produce 12.5 million tons of coal a prices). Consolidation of south and prices. Consolidation a year (at present coal prices). Consolidation and Phainhaum 2d parsent of the icent venture. tion will hold 76 percent and Rheinbraum 24 percent of the joint venture.

Under the agreement, Consolidation will operate the proposed mines, while Rheinbraun will pay cash for its equity and purchase a share of the coal equal to its participation. Rheinbraun said it will grind part of its coal to coal dust in West Germany for sale to industrial customers as a replacement for heavy fuel oil.

General Portland Rejects Lafarge Bid

DALLAS - General Portland said Wednesday its board, with one of the nine directors dissenting, voted to reject Canada Cement Lafarge's akeover offer of \$45 a share.

General Portland said the board found the offer inadequate "because while the price may appear to be a substantial one, in view of the present cyclical downturn in the construction business, there is a reasonable ossibility that a better price could be obtained in today's environment." It said its board also determined that the proposal raises serious legal issues, including antitrust problems. General Portland said the board neceived a letter Tuesday from Canada Cement in which the Canadian company, a unit of France's Lafarge Coppee, offered to take such steps as may be necessary to eliminate any antitrust obstacles. General Portland said the letter "serves as an acknowledgement of the antitrust prob-

Daimler Sees 1981 Turnover Under 15%

STUTTGART -- Daimler-Benz said Wednesday it does not expect the rise in 1981 group turnover to equal the 15-percent increase seen in the

The first-half rise was due mainly to higher U.S. car sales and to the dollar's rise against the Deutsche mark, Daimler said.

Group 1980 turnover was 31.05 billion DM up from 27.37 billion DM in 1979. The group expects 1981 car sales and production to be slightly Duin above last year's levels,

Adam Opel Profit Unlikely in 1981

RUSSELSHEIM, West Germany - Adam Opel, General Motors' West Polician subsidiary, is unlikely to achieve an overall profit in 1981, after last year's loss of 411 million Deutsche marks, its first in 30 years and gainst 253 million DM profit in 1979, Management Board Chairman Robert Stempel said Wednesday.

But the company hopes to be trading profitably by December as a

result of the introduction of a new model in the autumn, he added. Mr. Stempel said latest figures suggest Opel's turnover this year will exceed 10 billion DM after declining to 9.22 billion DM last year from 10.92 billion DM in 1979.

Mannesmann Sees Higher Earnings in 1981

DUSSELDORF — Mannesmann expects higher earnings this year and plans to pay an increased dividend in 1982, Managing Board Chairman Egon Overbeck told the annual meeting Wednesday.

Mr. Overbeck said first-half turnover was up from the corresponding 1980 period, when world group external sales totaled 5.59 billion DM.

BP, Exxon Turn Down Oil From Libya and Mexico

LONDON - In a demonstration of the oil industry's newfound willingness to turn its back on high-priced crude. British Petroleum has said it will stop buying
Libyan oil and Exxon announced
it had suspended liftings of Mexi-

BP's decision Wednesday came despite Libya's offer to cut the price of its Girtica crude by \$1.10 a barrel to \$39.68. The BP statement said it regarded the cut as inadequate in light of the oversupply of oil on world markets.

Industry sources said clients of Libyan crude, among the world's highest priced, had been seeking a reduction of as much as \$5 a barrel. BP had been lifting about 25.000 barrels a day of Girtica crade.

Exxon, the largest purchaser of Mexican crude, said Tuesday that it had suspended liftings of Mexican oil as of Wednesday because of the state-run oil company's deci-sion to raise prices by \$2 a barrel. Exxon, the world's biggest oil company, has contracts for 175,000 barrels a day from Mexico, about 12 percent of its total ex-

provided for in the contracts. Mexico had lowered its oil prices by \$4 a barrel only four weeks ago to hold on to its share of the -où-swollen market, but later demanded a \$2-a-barrel increase.

ports. A temporary suspension is

"Exxon's move emphasizes the fact that the scilers' market is over," said John H. Lichtblau, exccutive director of the Petroleum industry Research Foundation, an industry-financed research organitation. "The companies are no longer willing to pay high prices as in the future. They feel there is zaough oil around to walk away

from unprofitable deals."

A spokesman for Shell Oil, Mexico's second-largest customer at 160,000 barrels a day, said, "Shell loes not feel the Mexican price inrease is justified in view of the urrent worldwide crude surplus" and said the company "has re-en-lered negotiations" with state-run Petróleos Mexicanos. Western diplomatic sources in

₃id

Mexico City said Mexican oil offi-

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cials were prepared to sustain a loss in purchases of up to 310,000 barrels a day out of their total export contracts of 1.5 million barrels a day. The loss of Exxon's business, coupled with 200,000 barrels a day that other companies had suspended during the second quarter, would bring Mexico well

below its minimum export target.

The sources said Mexico had actively been searching for friendly government-owned oil companies to pick up the spurned contracts but had met with little success. Mexico is expected either to rescind the \$2 price rise, or to seek to make up the lost oil revenue through foreign borrowings, the

trading of American Stock Ex-Meanwhile, the Commerce De-

U.S. Still Faces Problems Despite Slowing Inflation

By Lindley H. Clark Jr.

AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — The U.S. inflation rate has dropped out of double digits, but many analysts see the economy dropping into some double trouble: Little or no economic growth this quarter or next, and then a continuing brisk climb in consumer prices all next year.

At the moment, most economists seem convinced that for the next several months the Federal Reserve will keep monetary policy tight to fight inflation, by limiting the reserves that it supplies to the banking system. But the consequent slowdown in economic growth, they predict, probably will push up unemployment. Lacy Hunt, chief economist of Philadelphia's Fidelity Bank, thinks that the jobless rate will go above 8 percent in the current quarter.

Monetary Policy

By year-end, most economists expect economic activity to be picking up. But they also expect the renewed growth to impede the process of winding down infla-tion. A group of some 40 leading forecast-ers, polled monthly by Blue Chip Economic Indicators, a Sedona, Ariz.,

newsletter, on the average thinks that the consumer price index will continue rising at an annual rate exceeding 8 percent, only slightly below the present pace, throughout 1982.

If the Fed continues to be very strict in controlling reserves and the economy continues to soften, pressures will grow for an easier monetary policy.

Tax-Cut Effects

The pressures, in fact, are already beginning to surface. Norman Robertson, chief economist of Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank, observes, "The economy is marking time. There hasn't been much forward motion since mid-January

Edward Yardeni, chief economist of E.F. Hutton, complains that monetary policy already seems "unduly restrictive." If the Fed persists, he adds, the economy "could go over a cliff."

Most analysts expect the Fed to ease up are not so sure. It is partly a matter of semantics. The National Bureau of Economic Research, a private organization that decides whether an economic slowdown qualifies as a recession, may face a tough decision. If inflation-adjusted gross national product shows no growth in this year's second and third quarters, or even declines slightly, it is not certain whether the bureau will decree a recession.

The current slowdown will clearly qualy as a recession, however, if Astrid Adolfson, an economist for Bear, Stearns & Co., is right. Mostly because she expects monetary policy to continue tight, she predicts that real GNP will fall 1.9 percent in the current quarter, 4.4 percent in the third period and 1.5 percent in the

Whether we go through another "official" recession or not, analysts expect business to be very weak through the sum-mer and early fall. They think that a federal income-tax cut, currently expected on Oct. 1, will help spur an upturn. But some economists warn that the ef-

fect of the tax cut can be overstated. The Reagan administration now wants a 5 per-cent cut this year and 10 percent reduc-tions on July 1, 1982. and July 1, 1983. Over that period, Mr. Hunt figures, higher Social Security taxes and "bracket

creep" — inflation pushing taxpayers into higher brackets — will raise the average tax bill 22 percent. The current weakness in the economy is

illustrated by the job picture. The tmem-ployment rate rose from 7.3 percent of the

moved higher as they traded at

This auction marks the end of

the Treasury's current financing schedule, which should alleviate

some of the pressure on the mar-

While the rise in the federal funds rate Wednesday reflected

various seasonal and technical fac-

tors, it bolstered the view that the

FOMC will do little to ease mone-

tary policy at next week's meeting,

Smaller Deficit Seen

Rejecting foreign criticism of U.S. monetary policy, Mr. Regan asserted at a breakfast meeting

with reporters that high interest

rates and a stronger dollar help

U.S. trading partners by spurring

their exports. He said the dollar

will remain strong even after U.S.

He predicted that the federal

budget deficit for fiscal 1981 will

be "several billion dollars" lower

the effects of the budget cuts voted

interest rates decline.

dealers in the credit markets said.

labor force in April to 7.6 percnt in May and seems likely to go higher.

An index of help-wanted advertising in

major newspapers that is computed by the Conference Board, a private research group, has fallen steadily since hitting its recent high last November.

As for interest rates, most analysts expect declines in both short- and long-term rates during the business slowdown this summer. But they look for rates to flatten

out or even move higher if economic activity, as expected, picks up this fall.

Both long and short rates are expected to remain in double digits through 1982.

We believe that bond yields will behave for the pert were or so at though investors. for the next year or so as though investors expect an inflation rates of 9 or 10 percent," says Paul J. Markowski, a New York-based economic consultant. "Having been burned so badly in the past, investors may be hard to convince that inflation is slowing down.

With an allowance of about 10 percent for expected inflation, interest rates on bonds would range from about 13 percent on up, depending on the risk involved and other factors. That would not be much of a decline from now, when the highestrated corporate bonds are trading at 14 percent or a bit higher.

Conoco Sues Seagram for \$1 Billion

Oil Company in Bid To Stop Takeover

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON - COROCO filed a \$1-billion damage suit against Seagram on Tuesday and at the same time urged its shareholders to reject an offer by the Canadian company to buy up to 41 percent of the U.S. energy com-

In a letter to shareholders, Conoco chairman Ralph E. Bailey said Seagram's \$73-a-share offer did not reflect the true value of Conoco and "was not in the best interests" of the shareholders.

Conoco's lawsuit against the Canadian liquor company charges that Seagram's cash offer last Thursday broke up a planned merger between Conoco and Cities Service Co., the energy company based in Tulsa, Okla, According to Conoco, Cities Service withdrew following Seagram's offer, al-though the proposed merger had been questioned by the Justice Department's Antitrust Division.

The Conoco suit asks \$500 million in "consequential damages" plus \$500 million in punitive dam-ages for making a "hostile tender offer" after repeated promises that none would be made.

Violations Alleged

The suit, charging securities act violations, asks Judge Edward Weinfeld to block Seagram from proceeding with the tender offer and from purchasing additional securities until it corrects material statements in its filing with the Securities and Exchange Commis-

Another contention of the suit is that a Seagram takeover would violate laws of many states that prohibit liquor wholesalers from directly or indirectly owning retailers of alcoholic beverages. The suit adds that Conoco holds more than 400 licenses to sell beer and wine in various states.

Conoco also said the Seagram offer "escalates the continued Canadianization of America's natural resources to a new and more dangerous level." It noted that the U.S. Congress now is considering legislation that could block Canadian takeovers of U.S. Companies.

NYSE Prices Fall Broadly Regan Says GNP May Dip in 3rd Quarter **Under Pressure of Rates** deficit in fiscal '82 than we had originally anticipated" adding, "I would have to think we'll be under WASHINGTON — The U.S. erage price of 99.674. The previous record yield was 13.34 percent March 31. Wednesday, the effec-tive yield of the 7-year notes economy may contract in the third

quarter, but no recession is in the

offing, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Wednesday.

He also said he expects the Federal Reserve Board to maintain its

policy of monetary restraint at the

Federal Open Market Committee

meeting next Tuesday. He credited

In New York, dealers on the for-

eign exchange market scrambled

to cover short positions as the Fed

let the interest rate on overnight

federal funds surge to as high as 23

percent without adding reserves to the banking system. Federal funds closed at 21 percent without any sign of Fed intervention.

Deutsche marks in active trading, compared with Tuesday's close of

2.3980 DM. Sterling closed at \$1.8935, compared with Tuesday's finish of \$1.9180. Dealers said the

British currency continued to be depressed by the world oil surplus. On the bullion markets, gold

closed in New York at \$414.40 an

The surge in rates was evident at

Tuesday's auction of \$3 billion of 7-year Treasury notes, which yield-

NEW ISSUE

\$426.50 in London.

The dollar closed at 2.4100

the Fed's policy with helping slow

the inflation rate.

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreat-ed Wednesday over a broad front,

pressured by continued high interest rates. The Dow Jones industrial average finished 9.22 points lower, at 967.66 bringing the decline so far this week to around 25 points. Declines outpaced advances nearly 3 to 1 as volume widened to 49 million shares from 41.6 million

Tuesday. Analysts said recent economic statistics point to a slowing in the economy, which should lead to a reduction in inflation and interest rates. But investors are still looking for signs that interest rates will

decline substantially. Analysts said the market is looking ahead to Tuesday's meeting of the policy-setting Federal Open Market Committee for clues to Federal Reserve policy, but most doubt that any major changes will emerge from the meeting. Despite the interest rate con-

cerns, analysts say the market could stage a technical rally in the next few days because it is approaching an oversold condition.

Takeover stocks again provided the interest in an otherwise featureless market.

Conoco, which sued seeking to block Seagram's takeover bid, jumped 31/2 to 681/2 on volume of more than 1.4 million shares. Newmont gained 1% to 67% and

Pennzoil 11/2 to 47%. Both are con-

Texasgulf, which received an acmisition offer from Elf Acquitaine. clined % to 47 in active trading. Among other gainers, Metro-media rose 24 to 1494 after an-

nouncing it repurchased 262,200 of its shares in a private transaction. Prices were lower in moderate

partment reported that U.S. construction spending fell 4.7 percent in May to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$237.3 billion after a revised 0.6-percent decline in April. Originally the department said construction spending fell 2.7 percent in April.

Despite the May decline, construction spending was up 7.1 percent from a year earlier.

In corporate news, shareholders of two food industry giants approved Wednesday the merger of Standard Brands and Nabisco into a new company to be known as Nabisco Brands would rank

59th on the basis of sales in the Fortune magazine list of the nation's top 500 industrial companies for the year 1980. The combined 1980 earnings of Nabisco and Standard Brands were \$234.8 million, or \$3.73 a share.

The merger, through a tax-free stock swap valued at \$1.9 billion, is expected to become effective

In Oakland, Calif., Kaiser Cement said Wednesday it filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to offer 1.25 million

The offering is expected to be made in mid-July. First Boston Corp. and Dean Witter Reynolds are underwriting co-managers. Proceeds will be used for capital expenditure and working capital, the company said.

Resters

sidered possible acquisition candi- Aid for Sri Lanka

TOKYO - Donor countries. here for a World Bank sponsored conference, pledged to extend \$830 million in economic aid to Sri Lanka, conference sources said Wednesday. Delegates from 17 countries and five international organizations attended the meeting during which Sri Lanka sought support for its \$5-billion public investment program for 1981-85.

By Charles J. Elia AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK - Institutional investors have pretty well decided that they like the stock market. They are so comfortable with it that they have reduced their cash reserves to the lowest level in more than four years.

history has shown it to have a contrary value. Low reserves mean many institutions have become almost fully invested. This translates than before and a decreased capability of the marketplace to absorb stock that is offered for sale.

The institutional managers' willcash equivalents comes through in the latest quarterly survey by Mer-rill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith and in weekly soundings by Indata

"The average cash level of all our respondents dropped to 10.2 percent of assets under manage-ment from 11.6 percent in the March quarter," says Merrill Lynch's Hans Schueren. "This marks the third consecutive quarter of declining reserves and is the the market is near a cyclical peak lowest reading reported to us since and is growing more vulnerable to March 1977." The recent high for a negative surprise and a meaningcash reserves was 16.1 percent of

Weekly data for 467 institutional portfolios tracked by Indata Services show cash reserves of 11.5 percent, as of last Friday, down from a recent high of 12.5 percent

"Cash has averaged 11 to 11.3 percent so far this year," says Indata's Joseph Masiello, "compared with 13.1 percent in the same period of last year. Changes in the cash position have been less volatile this year, with little difference among accounts. We saw much

NEWS ANALYSIS

larger spreads a year ago when some accounts were as high as 18.6 percent in cash." Mr. Schueren says that "deterio-

ration in all our cash reserve measures indicates that institutional cash is very low when compared to levels of the last five years."

Less Resiliency

He adds: "This sharp reduction in cash reserves indicates that institutional equity managers are more optimistic...than at any time since 1976-77. This suggests ful correction

Mr. Schneren and other analysts

tend to take a contrariant view of the swing to low cash reserves be-cause it usually indicates many money managers have already taken positions in stocks, in line with their bullish expectations.

"Until we see a rebuilding of reserves," Mr. Schueren says, "we believe the reduced demand for stocks is likely to dampen the market's resiliency and impair its ability to fend off even minor selling pressures without suffering sharper setbacks or more serious price ero-

Merrill Lynch's survey covers 134 banks, insurance companies, investment counselors, mutual funds and other institutions. The latest reading represents cash posi-tions as of June 15.

Mr. Schueren expresses concern about another finding of the survey. Only 26.1 percent of the institutions he surveyed stated an intention to increase equity holdings. This is the lowest level since the surveys began in 1976. "Conversely, the percentage say-

ing they intend to decrease the equity portions of their portfolios jumped to a record high of 32.8," he says. "The records of our surveys during the last two years indicate rather persuasively that institutions tend to act according to their stated intentions in the quarter following those statements.

Institutions Seen Laden With Stocks

in early April.

This may seem a good omen but into smaller demand for stocks

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RAMADA Geneva The hotel for executives 220 very spacious rooms

ounce and in Chicago at \$413, its lowest since November 1979. It than the \$56 billion previously forecast by the administration. He said the Office of Manage had traded as low as \$418 in Europe and then firmed to close at ment and Budget was calculating

by Congress so far and "I suspect that we will have less of a budget

the year's final three months and unemployment should rise only slightly from its 7.6 percent May He said the international markets seem to have more faith than

U.S. financial markets in the administration's ability to slow inflation. Several more months of inflation below 10 percent should re-lieve the skepticism of the U.S. markets, Mr. Regan said. The administration remains

"very optimistic" about getting its tax cut bill through the Democratic-controlled House by using the same alliance of Republicans and conservative Democrats that aproved President Reagan's budget cuts for 1982, Mr. Regan said.

our projections for '81 also." The

biggest change from the original

projections, he said, was the delay

in any tax cuts until at least Oct. 1.

The economy is slowing down and a flat second quarter may be

followed by slight turndown in the

third quarter of this year, the

Treasury Secretary said. However,

the economy should rebound in

rate, he added.

Chrysler Corp. will "definitely" survive, assuming interest rates eventually decline. He added that he does not anticipate "at this time" that the automaker will need to use the remaining \$400 million in federal loan guarantees

JULY 1981

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Yamaichi International (Europe)

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(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 000. (x) Units of 1,000

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New RCA Chief Off to Fast Start

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service NEW YORK - Thornton F. Bradshaw, who took over Wednesday as chairman of RCA Corp., has already started to tackle the company's biggest problems. One of his first moves was to speed Fred Silverman's departure as president of RCA's NBC television

According to Mr. Bradshaw, he did not give Mr. Silverman his support and began to look for a successor, thus prompting Mr. Silverman's resignation Tuesday.

The network, analysts say, was the most glaring weak point among RCA's diverse subsidiaries. Third among the three networks in ratings and with 1980 profits at about half what they were in 1977, NBC earned far less than ABC and CBS and less than what RCA needed to finance its other opera-

Tuesday's announcement that Mr. Silverman would be replaced by Grant Tinker, president of MTM Productions, may help reverse NBC's slide, analysts said.

But revitalizing NBC will not be the only problem confronting Mr. Bradshaw, who is replacing Edgar H. Griffiths, who resigned in January but stayed on until Tuesday.

As the 63-year-old former president of Atlantic Richfield Co. takes the helm, investor confidence in RCA is low. Earnings are running at about half the level of last year and Standard & Poor's last

RCA's bonds, commercial paper and preferred stock, citing declining profitability.

RCA has also been involved in some rather messy management shakeups in the last few years and must shoulder the burden of making good on a \$150 million investment in its new videodisk system.

Yet RCA, observers say, has tromendous potential. It owns the largest car rental company, Hertz, large investment company, CIT Financial, and is well-positioned in television, satellites and other elements of the booming telecommunications industry. Perhaps Mr. Bradshaw's main tasks, analysts and others suggest, will be to make RCA realize that potential and groom a successor to carry on.

Mr. Bradshaw, in an interview Tuesday, concurred. His role at RCA, he said, "should at least be the catalyst for the development of continued: "I think that's possibly the No. 1 priority. And the No. 2 priority is to provide for orderly

The new chairman said he could not specify the nature of the longterm goals for RCA but said that they would emphasize a return to the company's "core business" of electronics and communications.

Sidetracked

Defining an image and direction for RCA has been difficult and, partly because it went in so many directions, the company has flour-

"They haven't lived up to their potential in the past," said Mark Hassenberg, who follows the company for Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, an investment firm. They've given us many signs that they were moving in that direction but they've always found something to sidetrack it."

Mr. Griffiths, who became

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national Herald Tribune 801 Tai Song Commercial Build 24-34 Hennessy Road, Hong Kong. chairman in 1976, streamlined RCA's operations and divested it of many less promising units, such as food and publishing companies. Under his tenure, RCA paid \$1.4 billion in cash and preferred stock to acquire CIT. It also undertook its costly effort to develop the vi-

Yet Mr. Griffiths had a reputation for emphasizing short-term profits and a gruff, direct manner that irritated some directors and other executives. In 1980, he came under attack for the publicly embarrassing manner in which he discharged Maurice R. Vaiente, whom he had chosen to be RCA president six months earlier, and for forcing the resignation of Jane Cahill Pfeiffer as chairman of

deodisk player

Mr. Bradshaw, who taught the Harvard Graduate School of Business before serving 16 years as president of Atlantic Richfield, has a reputation as a smooth manager with wide-ranging interests and a strong committment to corporate responsibility. He has been a director of RCA for nine years.

Analysis said that they do not expect Mr. Bradshaw to change substantially the course of the company, but they do expect a change in management style.

Observers do not expect the replacement of Mr. Silverman to be followed by similar shake-ups in other areas of RCA. Mr. Silverman's impending dismissal had been rumored for months because NBC's position in the ratings had failed to improve and its earnings have sunk steadily from \$152.6 million in 1977 to pretax earnings \$75.3 million in 1980.

RCA's 1980 earnings were a record \$315.3 million, or \$3.35 a share, up 11 percent from 1979. The gain, however, reflected the acquisition of CIT, completed in January 1980. Not counting CIT's contribution, RCA's 1980 earnings would have dropped.

For the first quarter of 1981, RCA's earnings fell 46.7 percent, to \$41.9 million, or 33 cents a share, from \$78.7 million, or 89 cents a share, in the corresponding 1980 period. Analysts predict that second-quarter earnings will be beween 35 and 50 cents a share, roughly half of last year's level.

In addition to declining income from NBC, RCA's earnings have been hurt by heavy costs for the videodisk introduction and by high interest rates that have preven CIT from contributing what had been expected. Hertz revenues are also below last year's.

Yet analysts suggest that those are short-term woes. In the long run, they say, RCA is in a better position than its earnings imply. fourth consecutive day.



Thornton F. Bradshaw

Bonn Approves EEC Steel Plan With Reluctance

The Associated Press BONN - West Germany Wednesday reluctantly approved the ECC steel plan that provides for ending government subsidies to the community's steel industry by

Government spokesman Kurt Becker said the compromise plan worked out by EEC industry ministers in Luxembourg last week was approved despite dissatisfac-tion in Bonn over what it considers an overly extended time frame for ending the supports. The West Germans have long campaigned against subsidies granted steelmakers in several member states arguing that this maintained non-viable steel plants and surplus capacity that was depressing prices below cost-covering levels.

At the summit meeting in Luxembourg Monday and Tuesday, ECC leaders, at Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's insistence, agreed on the urgent need to see steel prices raised to more renumerative levels and called on the steel industry to respect the necessary discipline to achieve this.

Mr. Becker warned that Bonn would seek authority to tax subsidized steel imports from other community members or restrict them if it finds that the new agree ment is not observed to the letter.

Tokyo Market Record TOKYO - The Tokyo stock market average gained 27.51 Wednesday to close at a record 7,894.93, setting a record for the

Coal Import Boom Forecast for Japan

By Sam Jameson
Les Angeles Times Service

TOKYO - A coal import boom has begun in Japan. With the instability in oil supplies - revolution in Iran and the war between Iran and Iraq have meant reduced production — talk in Japan of shifting to other energy sources has been transformed into action.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1981, Japan increased its coal imports by 22.4 percent to 72.7 million tons, exceeding the previ-ous peak of 62.2 million tons recorded in 1975. Imports of steam coal (used largely for producing electric power), were up more than 400 percent, from 1.7 million tons to 7.1 million tons.

The output of Japan's coal mines has reached what experts describe as the peak level; about 18 million tons a year. Shinji Fukukawa, chief of the Energy and Natural Resources Agency's coal division, said that any future in-crease in demand will have to be satisifed by imported coal.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which runs the agency, foresees a boom in coal imports unparalleled by any other item Japan is likely to be importing. The chief beneficiaries of Ja-pan's growing coal need will be coal exporters in Australia, Cana-da China and the United States. Imports of steam coal, according to the trade ministry, are expected to rise to 22 million tons a r by fiscal 1985 and then to

80.5 million tons a year in 1995. The cement industry, which as recently as March, 1980, was using coal to provide only 18.5 percent of its power, has already increased that figure to more than 80 percent and by the end of the year it is expected to exceed 90 percent, Mr. Fukukawa said.

Japan's paper and pulp industry is carrying out a changeover that is expected to increase the share of its energy provided by coal from 0.4 to 13.5 percent by 1990.

The big push, however, is being provided by electric power firms. Conversion of 12 oil-fired plants and construction of eight new coal-fired plants will raise the capacity of coal-firedpower plants from the present 5.1 million kilowatts to 11.3 million kilowatts by

the end of fiscal 1985. An additional 23 coal-fired plants are scheduled to be built in the five-year period ending in fiscal 1990. According to the Japan Federation of Electric Power Companies, this will bring the total capacity of coal-fired plants to 28 million kilowatts.

Kuzno Shimoda, deputy director of the federations' research de-

power companies are far more bullish than the trade ministry over the prospects for coal con-sumption. By fiscal 1990, he said the federation expects the electric power industry alone to be using about 50 million tons of steam coal, at least & million tons more than the trade ministry forecasts

for the power industry. In January, a White House task force on coal exports submitted a report to outgoing President Carter predicting that the United States could have 15 percent of Japan's imported steam roal market by 1985. It also predicted that the U.S. share could rise to 25 percent

by the year 2000.

Mr. Shimoda said the United States was not likely to have a 15percent share until 1990, but he said the percentages cited in the report were "very reasonable."

At the current price of \$73.75 a metric ton landed in Japan, 15 per-cent of the imports envisaged by the trade ministry for 1990 would amount to \$608 million. The figure for 1995 would be \$890, million. A 25-percent share of the in-

ports projected for 1995 would be worth nearly \$1.5 billion... No one in Japan has predicted what the country's imports of steam coal might be in 2000. The White House task force, however, projected them at somewhere be ween 98.9 million tons and 118.5

A \$400,000 feasibility study on the development of U.S. mines and export facilities needed to get Rocky Mountain coal to Japanese ports has just begun. The study, designed to cut through the diffi-culties, is being carried out jointly by the Japan Coal Development Co., a consortium of the nations' 10 power companies, and the Western Coal Export Task

Force," a group of coal producers, railroads, and U.S. port operators.

The size of the problem is perhaps best illustrated, by the difference between the costs of coal at the mine and at the point of delivery. From mines in the eastern United States to delivery in Europe, the cost goes up 44 percent whereas from mines in Montana and Wyoming to Japan the cost skyrockets, from 175 to 400 per-

With the help of about \$284.3 million in loans from Japan for railways and harbor development. China has promised to increase its exports of coking and steam coal to Japan from 1.7 million tons this year to 10 million tons in 1985 — a olan Mr. Fukukawa said Japan believes will be carried out on sched-

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SYNDICATED GUARANTEE FACILITY in connection with EXTENSION TO EYE HOSPITAL IN RIYADH KORANIC PRINTING PRESS IN MEDINA **GOVERNMENT COMPLEX IN HAIL**

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April 1981

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Cash Prices

Commodity Indexes July 2, 1981

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Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table or a onnuol disbursements based on the loss quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following includes:

o—Also extra or extrus. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. a—Declared or paid in praceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid on the stock dividend or spith-up, i—Poid this year, dividend omitted, deterred or no action lakes a lest dividend meeting, k—Declared or paid this year, an occumulative issue with dividends in arrears. b—New issue, r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. i—Poid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cosh value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

vi—In bonkruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Benkruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearty highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amountling to 28 per cent or more has been poid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new slock only.

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES Chicago Futures Market Summary NYSE Most Actives — ¼ + ¼ + — **New York Futures** International Monetary Dow Jones Bond Averages Standard & Poors **NYSE Index** Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. American Most Actives Tokyo Exchange + 13 -136 +116 - 16 + 16 14% 29% 25% 7% 3% 24% 96,000 74,800 67,000 64,308 64,200 Dec Prev. sales 4,206. Prev day's open int 27,286. up 228. July 1, 1981 Yen 255 Allts GFD Allts, 1,510 Mits, 1,510 Mits, 204 Allts, 204 Allts, 205 Allts, 205 Allts, 205 Surai 975 Surai 975 Surai 975 Surai 975 Surai 975 Surai 975 Tuska 454 Tulli 347 Tulki 348 Tulli 347 Turai 458 Turai Prev. citionw Close 4.84 189 1.91 461 2.24 202 792 8 Today AMEX Close 191 N.A. 381 N.A. 284 776 Paris Commodities

Toronto Stocks

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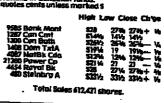
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Canadian Indexes

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Wednesday's

New Highs and Lows

NEW LOWS—21 Housing a Sept Lubrized s Memores Nostrua Co NoAm Cod Porsons a PaPL 840pt

Renders LONDON — Coffee producers have agreed to a fourth cut in export quotas of 1.4 million bags this year in an attempt to boost depressed world prices, delegates to the International Coffee Organization said Wednesday.

tion said Wednesday.
Coffee prices hit a five-year low last month despite three previous cuts of the same size in producers' export quotas. London coffee futures prices for delivery in September sank to less than £800 a metric ton (equivalent to 70 cents a pound) in June, a 25-percent drop since the beginning of May.

Wednesday's ICO decision lift-

ed futures prices by £30 to £37 a metric ton (2.6 to 3.2 cents a pound) to £802. The value of coffee exports on the world market has been pulled

down by the prospect of big crops in many areas, indicating produc-tion is likely to continue to outstrip demand.

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29, 1981: U.S. \$92.13

Weekly net asset value

2,400 2,410 2,319 2,320 2,305 2,325 2,296 2,315 2,400 2,450 2,410 2,440 2,420 2,450 1,420 2,450 1,420 2,450 1,420 2,450

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London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per tray gunce)

: B65.00 867.00 872.50

London Commodities

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Market Closed

All financial markets in Canada

were closed Wednesday for a na-

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tional holiday.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Excharge

Information: Planson, Haldring & Pathon & F. Harman note 311 May 16 Ames

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"Sail —— of State!"

8 City in Canada

MANILA MEXICO CITY MIAMI MILAN

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SYDNEY TAIPEI

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 1,1981

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DA — Deutsche Mark: * — Ex-Dividend; *— New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Betalum Francs; LF — Lusemboury Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V sió to SI per unit. S/S — Stock Spitt; ** — Ex RTS; *S* — Suscendest; N.C. • Not communicated; ** — ** Redempt price • Ex-Coupon. [] Yield on USS1-00 UNIT.

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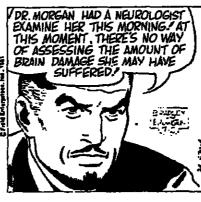


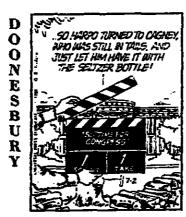












Unscramble these four Jumbles

four ordinary words.

VAYEH

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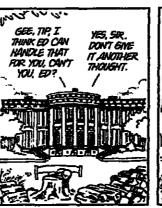
GET FROM A

CHASE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as sug-

(Answers tomorrow)

posted by the above cartoon









.AND SOMETIMES SHE STICKS THE WHOLE THING INSIDE MY EARS!" هكذامن الأجل

BOOKS

JOAN OF ARC The Image of Female Heroism By Marina Warner. Illustrated. 349 pp. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 E. 52d St., New York 10022. Reviewed by John Leonard

JOLTAIRE died on the same day as Joan of Arc, almost 400 years later. Voltaire made fun of Joan of Arc, for which he was never forgiven. In making fun of Joan, as Marina Warner emphasizes, Voltaire made fun of nationalism, He went too far. After Charlemagne, after the songfilled Roland. Joan was the only available hero who spoke French until De Gaulle. Even her Voices spoke to her in French. How else would they have communicated?

. But it is hard to be heroic and female at the same time. Warner, the author of the splendid "Alone of All Her Sex: The Myth and Cult of the Virgin Mary" and the not-so-splendid novel "In a Dark Wood," tells us just how hard it is. First of all, you have to be a virgin; the heroic female must re-main unsullied; otherwise the Voices will switch to another channel. Next, you must adopt the aspect of androgyny, wear armor and britches, crop your hair, ordain impotence. Finally, you must burn.

We don't know the color of Joan's eyes, but we have a wealth of expert testimony on her hymen, none of it reliable. As Warner points out, a young woman who spent so much me on horseback, throwing lances is likely to look like damaged goods to anybody except a vested interest. What does "damaged goods" mean. and what has it to do with heroism?

Why is it necessary for a female, in order to be heroic, to assume transvestism, to follow the camp like a fierce puppy and to leap at the throat of the English with a razor haircut? Who de-cided that she was a peasant, although by medieval standards, her family was reasonably well-to-do? How to account for her abjurations? Are we so steeped in sin that only a virgin can lead us through a rain of arrows? Is sex, then, corruption, at least for women? What did Joan say to the dauphin that made him take her seri-

Warner doesn't know what Joan said. She persuades us, however, that Joan was living her life according to the chivalric code; she was a character in a romantic novel, before there were novels. She had to pretend to be a man in order to convince herself that she could be a hero. Chastity was a form of heightened perception, of the daring impalse. "It is astonishing." she says, "how many of Joan's apologists like her dead." Of course: We are purified by sacrifice, so long as some-body else gets sizzled.

Joan has been invented by Bernard Shaw. De Quincey, Schiller, Verdi, Shakespeare, Tchaikovsky, Michelet, Gounod, Lamartine, Macierinck and Mark Twain, among many others. Why, Warner wants to know, must Joan be de-sexed in order to qualify for the Pantheon? Why usus the be a child? By what right does Charles de Gaulle pick up her Cross of Lorraine and use it as a billy club? "When virtue is pictured as innocence and innocence equated with childlikeness, the implication is obviously-that knowiedge and experience are no longer media of goodness, but have become in themselves contaminating."

That's a beginning. Warner, who is so intelligent that we are lucky she bothers to write books, goes on to talk about the idea of sacrifice in the mythology of Greece and Rome; about an "aestheric response," complete in itself, that doesn't need God so long as there is a martyr; about a Joan that is "admonitory, not minatory," a flawless example, neutered in the service of myth; about "the hero who must die before his time" and, if [emale, is certainly not allowed an exnerience of SCX.

Joan was not allowed to doubt; those were rules. According to Warner, "our rited morality, so flexi-ble in some areas, is rigid and unfor-giving about recantation and allows no honesty to victims who survive the rack or the stake or thumbscrew or the lamp or the unlit cell because they withdraw and abjure."

This, I think, is profound. We invent heroes, and ask too much of them; we require witnesses, and enjoy their grilling, never having heard a Voice we ask for etiquette; having raped, we want the victims to be poite, even if they are no longer inno-

Joan made a speciacle of herself.

And no man touched her. In order not to be a witch, she had to be a saint. Warner wonders whether, in her time or ours, it is possible to be a female man being.

John Leonard is on the staff of The

Carey's lovely phrase, "are the record

Though Donne was usually de-

scribed as an "argumentative" poet, he did not try to advance toward a logical conclusion. Rather, argument was his structure, it was the move-

ment, the "agitation," of his poerry.

In their contentiousness, Donne's po-

lines than is usual in English poetry,

and between six and 12 more connec-

tives. Assuming that God had im-

planted in every man "an endless and

undeterminable desire of more than

this life can minister unto him."

Donne strains, Carey says, "beyond

Related to Sir Thomas More on his

the contamination of the knowable."

mother's side. Donne was born a

Catholic at a time when confessed

Catholics were "rolled into balls by

machinery" or had their intestines tom out — which may explain his

impulse toward vivisection in his

love poems. Why he renounced the

Catholic faith is impossible to ascer-

tain from the evidence, but in the early part of the 17th century it must

have been a strong temptation for an ambitious man to wish to join the rul-

thought to be a brilliant marriage, he

was accused of impetuosity and his

hopes for a career — as an ambassa-dor to Venice, for example — were ru-

ined. In the 14 years between his mar-

riage and his ordination, he lived by

on demand in order to please his rich

In "John Donne: Life, Mind and Art," Carey describes him as not a

pen, often writing fatuous verses

When Donne made what he

ing party.

PRITORS.

of a soul trying to coarsen itself."

JOHN DONNE Life, Mind and Art By John Carey. 303 pp. \$19.95.

Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard human nature. His early elegies in

DOWER, says John Carey, is the I shaping principle in John Donne's poetry. We feel, he suggests, 'a sensation of pressure gathered behind the poems, impelling them and subduing their recalcitrant materials. Inversions and interjections fracture the run of the lines, necessitating a stremuous advance."

Contrary to popular opinion, was not much of a love doct i the ordinary sense. His own selfexamination all but obliterated the specific physical characteristics and the personality of the women to whom the poems were addressed. According to Carey, digestion was the bodily operation that fascinated Donne most, and his curiosity tended not toward sex but vivisection.

Most of his love poems were not celebrations of love, but complaints against its inconstancy. Again Carey contradicts the general opinion by asserting that Donne was absolutely faithful to his wife. His need for constancy is traced back to what might be called the original sin of his apostasy from the Catholic faith to which he was born. In "John Donne: Life, Mind and

Art," we meet a very different man than most of us expect. In a pleasureloving age, under a pleasure-loving king. Donne was a singularly anstere poet. Carey says that he lacked color and music and you did not go to him for pastoral joys. He took little plea-sure in the visual because he was interested in deeper concerns. In a way, all his poetry was a theology. He brought religious references to his erotic verse and erotic references to his religion.

"We might say," Carey observes, "that his rejection of Catholic superstition (relics, miracles) had left his. hunger for holiness without a focus, so he invents a version of human love elevated enough to satisfy it." Donne views love as raw material, as a trial of

pleasant man. In his poetry, Donne's

Solution to Previous Puzzle

egotism allowed the reader no identification with him. A beggar with a pen for much of his life, he hated beggars, and lacked charity in general. His attitude toward women was conservative and condescending. When, in 1621, he was appointed dean of St. Paul's, he continued the policy of neglect that was allowing it to fall into Carey quotes generously from Donne's poems and by the end of this brilliant book the reader feels that his

spirit has been pulled and hanled by one of the most importunate geniuses in the history of poetry. Progressing from the crotic elegies to the religious somess is rather like being booted out of bed and up to heaven.

> NORTH OVK164

PAKO21

By Alon Truscott

EAST(D)

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

WITH a virtually worthless hand, South found himself about to play a grand slam. When the opponents then sacrificed, his challient partner put him in seven no-trump.

South was forced to take some acston when his partner followed his strong artificial opening with a pass of an opposing four-spade bid. Four no-trump suggested a balanced hand, and the cue bid of five spades forced him to find a suit. He chose hearts and was raised to seven. . .

West came to life with sever spades. North thought this over, A penalty rated to collect far less than the value of a valuerable grand slam, so he tried seven no training gambiang that the diamond suit would be worth five tricks. It was possible that South held the diamond jack, if he did not a favorable break would be needed Since the defenders' diamonds were split 3-2, North-South scored 2.220.

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Red Smith

Sportspeak Spoken

NEW YORK - William Safire, the discoverer of the English language, devoted his weekly essay Monday to the sort of colloquial-sms that Bob Lipsyte long ago intistened sportspeak.

eracia Herolin

Safire concentrated on the phrase, "out of left field," but he "hase, "out of left field," but he has also touched on such terms as "ball park figure," "eye on the ball," "to be off base," "something on the ball," "right off the bat," "goto bat for," "to play ball," "be in there pitching" and "take a rainmoster."

Crimefighter

All these expressions have been useful to individuals writing or speaking about matters that have nothing to do with baseball, and in most cases the meaning is entirely clear. On the other hand, some widely popular examples of sportspeak are barbarisms whose use should be a misdemeanor if anot a capital offense.

One is "track record," as in, "Indging from Ray Grebey's track record, the baseball strike won't be settled before Christmas."

Humans don't have track records. Horses and greyhounds and probably, racing cars do, but not their jockeys or the mechanical rabbit or the driver. A track record is the fastest time made on a certain track at a specified distance.

Thus, the track record at Belmont for a mile and a half is 2 minutes 24 seconds, set by Secretariat in the Belmont Stakes on June 9, 1973, under 126 pounds. On Sept. 15 of the same year he set Belmont's track record of 1:45.2. for a mile and an eighth.

Writers and speakers who refer to somebody's track record today are talking about his past performances or his form.

A Game Nobody Plays

Another misbegotten term is "hardball," as in "He's playing hardball this time," meaning that somebody is dead serious and could be a relentless adversary.

There is a game called softball; in fact, there are two — slow-pitch and fast-pitch softball. There is no game called hardball. Nobody plays hardball.

F-1882

Baseball and golf and polo are played with hard balls but nobody ever plays 9 innings or 18 holes or 6 chukkers of hardball.

Presumably the reasoning behind the expression, if there ever is reasoning behind these corruptions, is that you could be hit in the head with a softball and it wouldn't do serious injury, but if Nolan Ryan or Goose Gossage was wild high and inside, the batter could get dead. Hence, "Watch it. He's playing hardball."

It is an unappetizing usage, signifying nothing.

Special Delivery

Outside of the fact that sportspeak is used by too many who know nothing of sport, there is nothing objectionable about this subdivision of language. Indeed, some expressions deliver the mes---- sage about as clearly as possible: "I couldn't get to first base with

her."
"That's a low blow and I resent

"He might have been elected if he hadn't made so many false starts."

NEW YORK — They are truck

drivers, construction workers,

plumbers, loggers, roofers, barten-

ders and brick masons. They sell hardware, automobiles, car parts,

boots and shoes. They sing, tell

jokes, forecast the weather and

perform magic tricks. They are

doctors and artists. They fish, they

Striking major league ballplayers are finding an assort-

ment of ways to make ends meet,

or are just keeping busy, while the country limps along without its na-

Tuesday would have been pay-

day for most major leaguers

they get paid on the 15th and 30th

league minimum salary of \$32,500

a year have begun to feel the

Forever?

"We're having to watch our noney," says Minnesota rookie in-iclder Chuck Baker. "My wife's

still looking for work, and I might have to find something, too. I fig-

ured this thing might go a couple of weeks," he said. "Now, it seems

Like many players, Baker has out himself on hold, hoping to ride

but the strike without looking for

work. But many players already tave found part-time work, and

ike it's going to last forever.

- and those who make the major

tional pastime.

pinch.

"The Equal Rights Amendment

"Sigmund Freud set the pace in interpretation of dreams," "He thought he could sell Maidenform bras in Tahiti, but he struck out."

100 Kg/

"What we need in this company are team players."

Let us forget how it's said for a moment and consider how it's done. Has the sport world ever wit-nessed a more absurd, imbecilic or ludicrous official act than the World Boxing Association's for-mal threat to unfrock Mike Weaver as heavyweight champion for defending his title against the No. I contender?

The answer could be yes. Perhaps the decision by Weaver and his manager, Don Manuel, to truc-kle to the WBA by taking on James Tillis instead of Gerry Cooney is even barmier than the ultimatum. A Cooney bout is worth \$3 million to Weaver; a Tillis bout is worth about \$2.50, though Weaver would get \$750,000.

Taste Makes Waste

An interview published in Chicago quotes the half-champion: "Right now, if I were to decide between \$3 million and my title, I'd rather have my title."

There is, indeed, no accounting

It should be remembered that the WBA and the World Boxing Their anthority is purely imaginary, yet they use it to extract substantial sums in "sanctioning fees" and they pretend that championships are prizes within their power to award or revoke.

If fighters, promoters and state commissions ignored the WBA and WBC, those ersatz governing odies would cease to exist. If the WBA tried to lift Weaver's halftitle for fighting Cooney instead of Tillis, the public would laugh the association out of the house. Yet Weaver prefers title recognition by such a group to \$3 million. It is an insult to money.

Illinois Officials Find no Arson in 2 Racetrack Fires

CHICAGO - Official say they have found no outward signs of arson at two Illinois racetrack fires that killed 49 horses and caused \$2 million damage early Tuesday.

Leonard Becicka, of the state criminal investigations division, said a preliminary inquiry also had ruled out faulty wiring as the cause of the fire at Balmoral Park Race Track in suburban Crete. At Balmoral, 33 thoroughbreds died when fire destroyed one barn and damaged two others. Six persons sustained minor injuries tighting the blaze, police said.

Another 16 horses were killed in

a barn fire in the American Legion fairgrounds at Fairbury, near Pon-tiac. Sheriff Robert W. Jones said a battery charger was left operating and unattended in the barn. The Fairbury horses lost included Scot Dancer, a 3-year-old pacer that won the \$100,000 Governor's Cup last year and had career earnings of \$206.467.

crow what to expect anymore, but

I do know I can't keep driving

myself crazy by waking up every morning and thinking today is the day [the strike ends].

"If I get a job, it won't be out of

necessity, but rather to escape

from going stir-crazy," Frost says. Royals outfielder Clint Hurdle is one of those already at work

part-time. He is a bartender at Thirsty's in Kansas City, Mo. "It's

good showmanship," said Hurdle.

"The other night, somebody asked me to make him a cadillac,

and I said, What the hell do you

think I am - a bartender? We're

going to put a sign up over one end of the bar, 'Drinks Clint Can Make,' " he said. "If you want one

beer. I'm getting pretty good at Margaritas, too. But I spill a lot."

No Slips

making spending money, that's all. But at least it's keeping me out of

the bank. I haven't seen a deposit

slip in more than three weeks."

Giants' pitcher Al Holland has

Right now, I can draw a good

'I'm doing this for my head I'm peddles shoes.

of those, you order from me.

We have a blast



Hana Mandikova ... Her No. 2 seeding was vindicated.

Council are moonshine and mockery, self-created, self-perpetuating nonentities responsible to nobody. U.S. Crews Again Favored at Henley

By Norman Hildes-Heim New York Times Service

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England — The 142d Henley Royal Regatta gets underway Thursday in what promises to be another chapter in the growing American participation - some say domination — of this quintessentially English event.

Last year the American entry, swelled in number by the U.S. Olympic squad, boycotting the Moscow Games, captured six of the regatta's 11 cup events, including Henley's premier event, the Grand Challenge Cup.

This year's foreign entry is down from last year's record number, but the American college and schoolboy total of 28 of the 47 overseas entries constitutes a new high in U.S. scholastic participa-

The regatta's setting has much to do with the appeal it holds for American oarsmen. This Thames Valley village, set in the rolling Berkshire hills, is populated mostly by grazing cattle, which, during the regatta, wander down to the river to drink and gaze at the practicing

Mystery Canisters

This week in Henley an enterprising charity is raising funds by selling canisters of "100 percent genuine Henley atmosphere." When opened, the cans seem empty, leaving the donor to define for himself inst wh characterizes Henley.

To Dave Ploss, coach of the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute crew racing at Henley for the first time, the allure is simply the thrill of taking part. T've been to the world championships and the Olympics, but they can't compare to Henley," said Ploss. "If we don't win a race, just being here April's San Diego Crew Classic.

Joe Nolan is working at his own

construction firm and Milwaukee

infielder Jim Gantner is apprentic-

Tigers has taken up logging in Minnesota and Mike Sadek and

Dave Bergman of the Giants are

working in the San Jose, Calif.,

roofing business of former team-

Not-so-Great Outdoors

of it." Carrithers said. "I'm just helping out some ballplayers who

have asked for work. Sadek has

done a great job. Randy Moffitt

worked one day last week and

Others prefer the soft shoe to

New York Meis, who has per-formed before at a Manhattan

country-Western bar called

2041 M

"I don't want to make a big deal

Jack Morris of the Detroit

ing as a plumber.

mate Don Carrithers.

hasn't been back.

pitcher Dave Frost, "but I'm most-ly sitting around, in limbo. I don't Francisco firm. Cincinnati catcher

fills an oarsman with a lifetime of

One of the more memorable of the panoply of regatta sights oc-curred Tuesday, when the queen's swankeepers, or "swanuppers," as they are officially titled, appeared on the river to remove the royal birds from the dangers of collision with the racing boats. Dressed in red-liveried heraldry, the swanuppers corralled the swans, loaded them onto flatbed trucks and carried them off to Windsor Castle. Throughout the ignominy, the swans maintained their royal bearing, raising their heads through their cages as the townspeople applauded the exit of their river denizens, which will reappear after the regatta's conclusion.

The four days of racing commence Thursday and will procede on a straight knockout basis to Sunday's finals. For the first time in the history of the regatta, women will be competing in two "invi-tational" races. The stwewards who stage the regatta have re-sponded to the increase in women's rowing by introducing the two exhibitions, following which "the stewards will consider the feasibility of including certain events for Women in the formal regatta pro-

The stewards have this year also instituted a new men's event for quadruple sculls, called the Queen Mother Challenge Cup to mark the 80th birthday of Queen Mother Elizabeth.

Washington-Yale

The event generating the greatest interest on the part of the London press is the potential matchup of the heavyweight crews of the University of Washington and Yale in the Grand Challenge Cup. In their only previous meeting this year, Washington defeated Yale in

The Boys of Summer: Where Are They Now? Cody's, went on a four-day singing tour with the Oak Ridge Boys. Lenny Randle, who fancies himself a stand-up comic, has been touring

> first of six Balitmore Orioles who have taken turns giving a "Bird's Eye View" of the weather on Baltimore's WBAL-TV, which is not

It's not like selling underwear" the reference being to Oriole pitcher Jim Palmer's long run as a spokesman for a men's underwear

boys might be the Chicago Cubs' Mike Lum, who's doing magic Bob Watson of the New York three nights a week at the Moon Yankees and Milt Wilcox of the Shadow Saloon in Atlanta. Tigers both have their own busises: Watson sells boots, Wilcox

Then there are those who have turned in their spikes for a white collar. Doc Medich of the Texas the hard sell. Doug Flynn of the Rangers is, of course, a part-time medical practitioner. Cleveland Indian relief pitcher Mike Stanton has been readying an exhibit of his artwork for display in Boston Mills. Ohio.

Pat Putnam of the Rangers has been catching shrimp off the Florida Gulf coast, and Atlanta Brave veteran Gaylord Perry has just finished chopping and spraying 115 acres of peanuts on his 600-acre

pitcher, says that between weather forecasts he's enjoying his first summer off since high school. Still, he hasn't managed to entirely avoid the drudgery. "My wife's got me painting the house and digging up the garden," he said. "And she doesn't pay me for it."

BASEBALL National Leagu Signed Henry

Notional Basketholi Association CLEVELAND—Signed James Edwards, a ter. to a four-veter contract. PHILADELPHIA—Signed Ernest Groba forward, and Ernest Graham, guard-forward.

HOCKEY Metipael Heckey League ST, LOUIS—Signed Emile Francis, preside nd general manager, lo a two-year contract. Yale rebounded from that defeat, winning all its remaining American collegiate races, including its first victory in 19 years over archri-

WIMBLEDON, England -

Lloyd and Hana Mandlikova

scored contrasting victories

Wednesday to set up a shootout for Friday's final of the Wim-bledon Tennis Championships. Lloyd, reaching the final for the

fourth straight time, destroyed 18-year-old fellow-American Pam Shriver, 6-3, 6-1, in 65 minutes, while Mandlikova outlasted U.S.-based Czechoslovak exile Martina

Navratilova, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1, ending

Navratilova's dream of winning

the crown for the third time in four

Scores to Settle

scores to settle. Lloyd registered a semifinal victory over Mandiikova

on her way to winning the U.S. Open title last year, while the 19-year-old Czech ended Lloyd's two-

year undefeated record on clay in

capturing the French Open title

here on grass than on clay, but I

know she wants to win Wimbledon

so badly it's going to be very tough," said Mandlikova, who is chasing the third leg of the grand slam after winning the Australian

"It will be easier to beat Chris

three weeks ago.

The finalists both have personal

The English press has picked Yale to avenge its Washington de-feat — should the two meet in the final of "the Grand." Such a final would come as close as possible to determining the best U.S. college crew of 1981.

Washington has not accepted its English-press-proclaimed obituary. As one Huskie oarsman said: "We've come to Henley to beat Yale again and finish them off for A Yale Bulldogs-Huskie dog-

nent's second seeding here.

to percentage shots.

force a decider.

to a 3-1 lead.

ble-fault, but two points later served the first of the six aces that

highlighted her superiority over the 24-year-old left-hander. There

game. Mandlikova seemed home

ratilova produced stunning volleys

to draw even at 2-2 and got the

decisive break three games later to

Mandlikova showed the form that has won her acclaim as the world's

most exciting women's-circuit

player. She conjured up some

It was in the third set that

fight atmospshere may not be everyone's definition of Henley charm, but it does add a certain excitement to what should be yet another American year here.

pass, followed by a hard voiley and Mandlikova produced spectacu-lar tennis in the third set of her 85an unreturnable serve. Mandlikova then broke Navratilova's serve to minute match against Navratilova - who had criticized her oppogo up, 5-1, and went on to ace her opponent for match point. Mandlikova opened with a dou-

Lloyd, Mandlikova Gain Finals

Navratilova Bows, 7-5, 4-6, 6-1; Shriver Is Blitzed

Commenting on the foot-fault, Mandilkova said: "I asked the linesman if it was the right or left foot that went wrong. He said it was the back foot, but I don't have a back foot. It was furny."

were few long rallies, both players going for the jugular in preference a back foot. It was funny."
But Mandlikova had felt far
from humorous waiting to go on After taking an evenly-contested first set by breaking her opponent's serve (at love) in the 12th court. "I was so nervous before the match that I dropped all five rackets on the floor," she said later. "This was one of my biggest matches, but I treated Martina like when she broke through again for a 2-1 lead in the second. But Nav-

any other player and not specially because she was born in my country. Early on, I chopped and chipped until I could get my game going. Later I began to hit some good passing shots." Lloyd, who watched the Mandli-

kova-Navratilova match before taking Center Court for her match, "Hana impressed me has all the shots. She can be brilliant, but is moody. "If both of us are at the top of

breathtaking shots, bombarding Navratilova with blistering back-hand volleys, stinging forehand passes and delicate drops to race our game there should be only one or two points in it either way. She Even when she was foot-faulted is difficult to play because of her unpredictability and she has no obvious weaknesses. I have to be to give Navratilova break point in the fifth game, she stayed steady, responding with a great backhand sharp and go for my pasing shots when she comes in. The 25-year-old Lloyd, who has

lost in the last three finals here to Navratilova in 1978 and 1979 and to Evonne Goolagong Cawley of Australia last year — did not want to dwell on Friday's confron-"Now that the moment is here, I

don't want to look ahead. It has hurt me too much in the past," said the 1974 and 1976 champion,

'Like a Dog'

Lloyd's superb baseline game brought the 5-11 Shriver to her knees as the finalist pounded the lines with a stream of passing

Shriver's serve-and-volley game was left in tatters with Lloyd, finding it easy to blast winners as Shriver raced to the net behind poorly-gauged approaches. "I served like a dog," said Shriver, who will be 19 Saturday, "and it

kept getting worse. I should have done better than just win four Shriver lost her service in the fifth and ninth games to present Lloyd with the opening set in 37 minutes. She managed to break

Lloyd's serve in the opening game of the second set, but that proved to be her last taste of success. Lloyd's only period of uncer-

tainty came after the match when Shriver had to remind her oppo-

nent to curtsy to the Royal Box.

Despite the easy victory, Lloyd
was not completely satisfied with
her game. "I would like to see a few more of my first services to go in. My percentage is not great and it will have to improve against Hana. She will certainly come in on my second serve. That will be the key. The rest of my game is okay.

Added the favorite, who has yet to drop a set: "I still have not been extended, but that shows I am playing well.

Mandlikova, who trails Lloyd head-to-head, 5-2, said she was more excited at reaching the Wimbledon final than at having won the French Open. "When I was young, I always wished to play at Wimbledon and dreamed of reaching the final. Now I am here. It is in my head now that I can win big titles and I can win Wimbledon."

Mandlikova hopes to have her parents — her father was a sprint semifinalist in the 1956 Olympics and her mother was a tennis international - on hand for the final. "I telephoned them last night."

she said. "They said they would be here if I won today."

Fleet Street's 'Comics' Sandbag McEnroe

By Thomas Boswell Washington Post Service

LONDON -- If American pro athletes, especially those who won't talk to the press, think they have problems, they should have been at Wimbledon Tuesday and seen what happened to John McEnroe.

Two denizens of the nefarious Fleet Street "comics" whip-sawed the already frazzled McEnroe into a public cursing rage by buzzing him with questions about his long-time girl-friend, Stacy Margolin. A Cali-fornia tennis pro, Margolin has been eliminated in singles and doubles at Wimbledon.

People Like You'

"Is it true what we hear that America and not staying for your next match?" asked the correspondent of The Sun, one the two prominent scandal sheets here that make The National Enquirer seem almost stuffy and responsible by com-

McEnroe, who reached the semifinals Tuesday by beating Johan Kriek in straight sets. "It's peo-ple like you who drive nice people away.'

tilence and holocaust

Trash Route Abandoned

bledon, people are as much interested in your private life as in your tennis," continued The Star man, who had been released from his regular beat of inspect-ing Prince Charles' and Lady Diana's trash cans for any stray

vate life," snapped McEnroe.

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ROSENTHAL

"It's you guys who should un-derstand why we want a private

The Fleet Streeter's badgering continued, machine-gun style, at this international press conference until McEnroe's fuse blew. "You're a disgrace to the press," said McEnroe, cursing

the man. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, mister. Go stick your head in the sand. That's where it belones."

after his first-round temper tanview — after other reporters had growled and threatened The Sun and The Star into submission — Of course McEnroe's outburst but he had been harpooned once pleased the representatives from more by the go-for-the-jugular what the British call "the comjournalism that gets to him every

time he comes here. "It's good he hasn't heard all "It's the headlines that bother me," says McEnroe, who has the questions I've asked in my been Superbrat, the Incredible Sulk and McTantrum here for years and who, on this visit, saw banner headlines screaming "The Shame of John McEnroe

said The Star's Jimmy Whittaker, "I'm just as glad he hasn't been asked to do a critique of my work on the prince.

Shouldn't think he'd like it a bit. "I was only trying to get him to stop driveling on about tennis and talk about something more interesting. Should think per-haps I succeeded."

U.S. athletes are always shocked to come here and disfriend or a lovers' quarrel or a crumbling marriage or even suspicion of a drug habit is fair game for headlines or, at least, for innuendo.

"I'm used to the lies," says McEnroe, who last week was in a car driven by doubles partner Peter Fleming that was ticketed for speeding; the next morning, McEnroe read stories saying he was the culorit.

In America, the sporting press is generally less inquisitive about the private lives of celebrity ath-

Without question, one of McEnroe's worst enemies at Wimbledon — perhaps only second to Bjorn Borg — is the pa-parazzi-style press that torments him, knowing he has a short

Tuesday McEnroe gave his taunters more fuel. But, in the process, he had his say - a rather accurate one. That in itself may relieve some of the building pressure within a 22year-old who seems as dangerously explosive as a bottle of shaken champagne.

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74 200 or four days, finished second Vednesday, three seconds behind linault. Philip Anderson of Aus-ralia was third, 30 seconds behind



Clint Hurdle

. . . But I spill a lot."

The Associated Press

Seattle area night spots with his "Seattle Mariners Variety Show."

And Scott McGregor was the

paying the players. "There's no grand design," says John Zarrella, WBAL's executive producer. "It's just to have a little fun. They've been a little nervous.

"It's not an easy job," Carrithers said. "The best think you can say about it is that it's outdoors." The trickiest of the show-biz

farm in North Carolina. Sammy Stewart, the Oriole

Transactions

BASKETBALL

LONDON OTHER EEC CAPITALS

McEnroe stuck out the inter-

"I don't even want to waste time talking about that," said

"Well, we've heard she's not been well," interjected the journalist from The Star, the 12pence sheet that exists for pes-

"It's none of your damn business," shot back McEnroe.

"Wimbledon being Wim-

"That's why its called a pri-



John McEnroe ... 'That's why it's called a private life.'

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Arms for Peace

WASHINGTON — When President Reagan was asked at his recent press conference why he had not made a speech on foreign policy, he took the question as a criticism, and replied to the effect that just because he hadn't made a speech on foreign policy, didn't mean that his

administration didn't have one. i never doubted he did. But because I wanted to be accurate about it, I called a friend at the

State Department who is assigned to the Buchwald desk which briefs other foreign service officers on what our foreign policy is.

"Where do we stand on China?" l asked.

"Our foreign policy is to sell them arms so they can defend themselves against the Soviet Un-

"And where do we stand on

Taiwan?" "We have a treaty with Taiwan to sell them military equipment to

defend themselves against China." "Suppose the Chinese use the arms we sell them to attack Taiwan instead of threatening the Soviets? What is our policy then?"
"One of strong condemnation."

"What is our policy toward Isra-"Our policy toward Israel is to sell them planes, tanks and other military hardware to protect themselves against their enemies in the Middle East."

"Saudi Arabia is an enemy of Israel. What is our policy toward that government?" To provide them with suffi-

cient equipment to defend themselves in case they are attacked by the Soviet-supplied Arabs."
"What if Saudi Arabia gives the

military equipment to the PLO instead of using it to save themselves from the Communists?

Vanity Fair to Be Revived

. United Press Internationa NEW YORK -- Vanity Fair, one of the most literate and chic fashion magazines in history, will be revived in January, 1983. S.I. Newhouse Jr. Publications Inc.. said Richard Locke, deputy editor of the New York Times Book Review, will be editor-in-chief

"Our policy is to take a dim view toward such action and have our ambassador advise of our dis-

"Can we move on to Pakistan? Do we have a policy toward, Paki-

stan?" "Of course we do. It's to provide them with our latest fighter planes to protect them against Afghanistan. This is a signal to the Soviets that hasn't been lost on them."

Pakistan is building a nuclear bomb which is being financed by Libya. How do we feel about that?"

Lousy. "Do we have a policy toward Iraq?"

Yes. Although we condemn their attack on Iran, which violated the United Nations Charter, we support their resolution in the UN against Israel for knocking out their nuclear fuel enrichment facilities in Baghdad."

"Do we have a policy toward Евторе?"

"Our policy toward Europe is one of friendship and cooperation, despite the fact that they won't pay their fair share for the defense of their own countries, or allow us to place neutron bombs on their soil to use against the Soviets if and when they invade Western Eu-

'Where are we on Africa?"

"We plan to get tougher with Angola and softer with South Africa. But we can go either way with the rest of the continent, providing they stay out of the Soviet camp." Do we have a South American

"We certainly do. We will supply any authoritarian government with arms to defend themselves against a Marxist takeover by Cuban-supported rebels and their So-

viet masters." "Then can I assume that our foreign policy is one based strictly on military security around the

world? 'That is correct. The only way to bring about peace is to see that every nation in the Free World is sufficiently armed to defend themselves against Communism.

"But suppose they use their military might to settle scores with their old enemies: "We don't need any policy on that because it could never hap-

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Art: The Electronic Palette

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a dimly lit room with cinderblock walls at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, organ keyboards are connected to computer terminals that display musical notes on their screens. There, musicians are using computers to create and shape sounds never before heard.

At special studios such as those of the New York Institute of Technology on Long Island, artists can draw and color pictures or call up preprogrammed shapes on a television-like screen, then program the images to move and change hues. Three-dimensional shapes can be rotated, tumbled and folded inside out. "It's 21st-century paint," said Norman Pollack, who has used a similar "electronic palette" to create moving images on videotape. "You can create a whole

new vocabulary of forms." The computer, once considered perhaps the antithesis of creativity, is now being embraced by many artists, while computer - visual and musical - is achieving wider public accept-ance. The music generated on MIT's computers was performed at Lincoln Center here for the first time last month. Two months ago, a gallery specializing in video artworks — several of them created using computer graphics - opened in an audiovisual supply store in Manhattan.

Growing Sophistication

Computer-generated art and music have been around since the 1960s. Their maturity has come with the refining of computer techniques and the greater sophistication of artists using the new tool. Today, computer-generated music and art no longer seem computerish. Rather than sounding like blips and squeaks, computer-generated music can sound orchestral. Computer graphics, no longer restricted to ear patterns controlled by matical equations, can be fluid and textured.

Moreover, computers themselves are more flexible; that is, "friendlier" to artists who have no programming experience. They are also smaller and more affordable. Where artists once had to go to specialized centers to use expensive machines, many

electronic feats can now be performed on personal desk-top units costing no more than several thousand dollars.

The results of this evolution have been far-reaching. On the simplest level, say the enthusiasts, the computer is automating the creative process, saving time, money and drudgery without changing the final product. In the field of animation, for example, where artists once drew a sequence of pictures to convey the impression of movement, animators can draw the first and last action frames and let the computer fill in the intermediate steps. If an artist decides to color a particular object green instead of blue, the change can be made by pressing a few buttons. An artist can draw one tree on a computer screen and command the machine to replicate it countless times in different locations on the screen to create a forest.

In music, computer systems allow composers to insert and delete notes from a score and to transpose automatically. The computer also offers quick feedback. Instead of imagining how a piece written for a string quartet sounds, musicians can program the computer to simulate a quartet when it plays their composi-

intriguing Potential

maintain more complex rythms

without tiring and without error.

such deadly accuracy is not

aesthetically pleasing. To create

what audiences consider "pleas-

ing" music on a computer, he

said, the composer must program

the machine to make subtle,

human-like mistakes in pitch and

timing. Artists are combining

computer works with human per-

formance. At the Lincoln Center

concert, performers sang or

played along with the computer-

ized music. On videotapes, danc-

ers can perform against a back-

ground of shapes, which the com-

puter moves to complement the

dancers' steps. In photography

and cinematography, computers

are being used to enhance, shade

or distort certain features of the

For the Untrained

For the public, the computer

offers the prospect of the

'smart" instrument, through

which people who lack training

can compose and play music or

paint pictures. To play a compli-cated run of notes, for instance,

would-be musicians may one day

play only the first two notes,

leaving the machine to finish the

series. Computers may also offer

viewers and listeners the oppor-

art. For example, manufacturers

could combine a computer with a

videodisc, a spinning platter that

resembles a phonograph record

but that stores pictures as well as

sound. The result would be a sys-

tem that allows viewers to see the

order, and thus to change the

sonalized systems already exist,

but only as experimental tools

The ultimate step in computer

schemes have been tried, but

there is general agreement that

creative human effort is still

needed. Said Laurie Spiegel, a New York musician who com-

poses and performs her works on

a desk-top computer and has cre-

thing as computer art until the

computer wants to draw the art."

"There won't be any such

teractive works of art.

still and moving films.

Vercoe noted, however, that

Artists seem more intrigued. however, by the computer's potential to create new kinds of works than by its ability to speed the creation of traditional forms. "If you really want a cello, ask a cellist," said Barry Vercoe, associate professor of music technology at MIT and head of the computer music lab. Vercoe calls the computer the "third medium" for music. The first medium is the human voice. The second, a new-

comer to the music scene only a

few centuries ago, is the musical

instrument, producing sounds

the voice could not. Computers go a step further, creating sounds that instruments cannot even imitate. One of Vercoe's compositions, for example, includes the sound a gong would make if it were to shrink in size during the course of the note. Computers can also play notes

faster than human musicians and



New York Institute of Technology Computer image created for a film.

Cezanne Landscape Tops PEOPLE: \$16.8-Million Art Sale

A sale of 116 Impressionist and modern paintings and sculpture a steady stream of novels under his made £8.765,000 (about \$16.8 mil-own name. The Prix Goncourt. lion), plus commisions, at Sotheby's in London Tuesday night. Top price was £640,000 for a landscape near Marseilles painted by Paul Cezame in 1876. It was bought by an anonymous buyer. A Fernand Leger picture of trees and bouses sold for £460,000, an auction record for the artist. A record for Alfred Sisley was also achieved. views of the Seine at Argenteuil. A-New York dealer, K. Perls, bought a Pablo Picasso Cubist work of 1914, called "Homme assis au Verre," for £450,000. Record prices for their works also were paid for pictures by Raoni Dufy, Giacomo Balla and Balthus.

James G. Lowenstein, U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg, will wed Anne Comely de la Seite, an interpreter in the French Foreign Ministry. Saturday just before the Independence Day celebration at the embassy in Luxembourg.

* * * "Today Show" bost Tom Brokaw and NBC correspondent Roger Mudd are to replace John Chancel-lor as the anchormen of the network's nightly news program. Chancellor will work as a commentator on the show beginning next April and will work on special programs. The moves came in the wake of a major shake-up in the management of RCA and NBC. Sec page 10.

The French publishing world was stunned by the appearance this week of a book, "L'Homme que l'on croyait," which reveals that the celebrated author Romain Gary had been pulling off a successful literary hoax for the last several years of his life. Gary committed suicide fast Dec. 2. 15 months after his former wife, the actress Jean Seberg, was found dead in her car. The author of the new book is Paul Pavlowitch, who as Emile Ajar, a supposedly reclusive and eccentric writer, gained renown for a series of novels beginning with "Gros Calin" in 1974 and including "La Vie devant soi," which won the Prix Goncourt in 1975 (refused by the presumed author) and was popularized by a film starring Simone Signoret. The new book by Paviowitch, the son of a cousin of Gary, reveals that it

which is intended to encourage young authors and is not supposed to be given twice to the same willer, was awarded to Gary in-1956 for "Les Racines du Ciel." Some observers had suspected Gary of being the real author of Ajar's books, and Jacqueline Plater, writing in the Paris daily Le Monde, recalled that in 1975 Gary when £320,000 was paid for a gave her a signed statement affirm-painting of one of his favorite ing "that I am not Enile Ajar and ing "that I am not Emile Ajar and that I have not collaborated in any way on the works of this author. As he gave her the statement she added. Gary said, "It this were not true. I would act in the same way. a disclaimer she said she took as a

The scaled-down house that Rob-

ert M. Van Pelt built unpresses his

friends. It has three levels, wall-towall carpeting, electricity, beds, tables - and it is a only playhouse for Robby, who is 13. But some of Robby's neighbors in the New York City borough of Richmond are not interested in the fact that someone so young could create such an edifice, and they want it tern down, maintaining that it is too close to his mother's property line. They have appealed to local building inspectors. This is just a child's fantasy that just kept growing, said the boy's mother. Betty van Pelt, who is fighting to keep the house intact. I know that in order to get a building permit, you have to show plans; but how do you obtain a building permit on a child's fautasy? She said that when her husband left her three years ago, she insisted that he not take the family's tools with him because Robby might be a fa-mous builder someday." "Little

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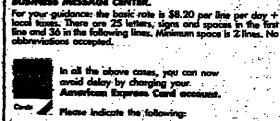
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did I know," she said. * * * Offs Chandler, editor in chief and chairman of the board of the

Los Angeles Times Mirror Co., has been granted a final divorce decree from his, wife of 30 years, according to court records in Los Angeles. Superior Court Judge Harry Shafer sealed the records in the 4 month case at the request of Chandier and Marilyn Jane Brant Chandier, who did not contest the divorce. Details of the settlement were not revealed. Mrs. Chandler had sought custody of a 17-yearold daughter. Carolyn, and unspecified support payments. The Chandiers were married June 18. was actually Gary who wrote the 1951 and have four other children. books attributed to Emile Ajar, all adults.